

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 57

March 1, 1932

No. 5

Books on Film: Their Use and Care

Edward A. Henry

An Opinion on Furniture for Libraries

Ralph C. Erskine

Rebacking Cloth and Leather Bound
Books

G. E. Wire

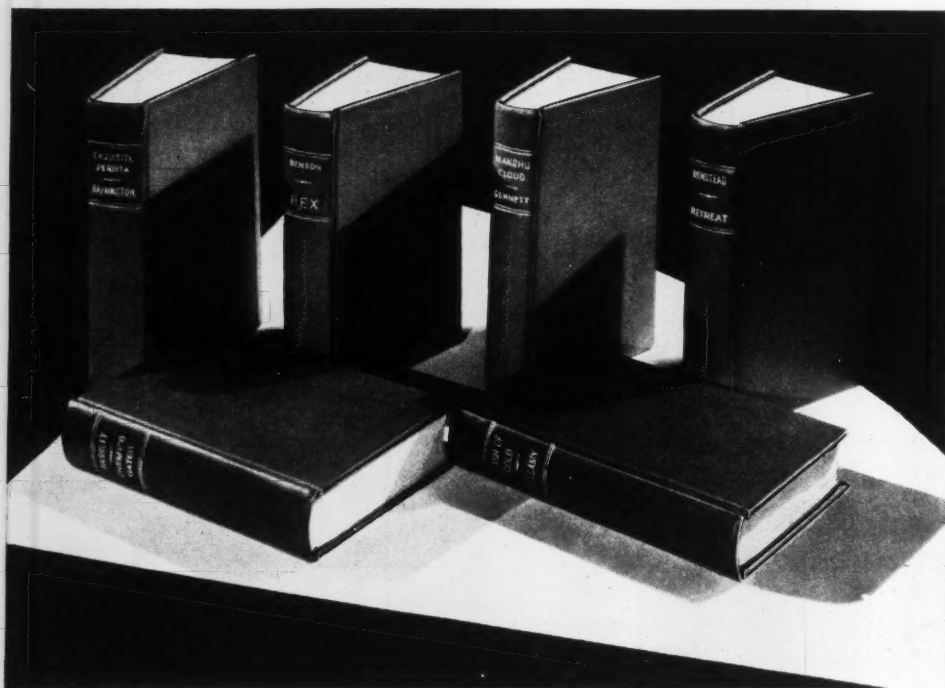
Use of the Dexigraph in Making
An Official Catalog

Anna M. Monrad

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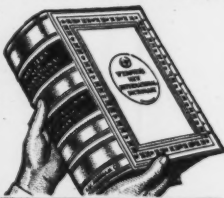
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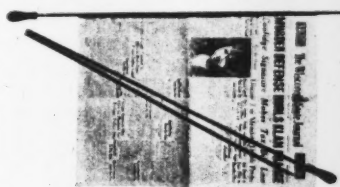
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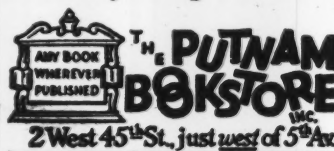
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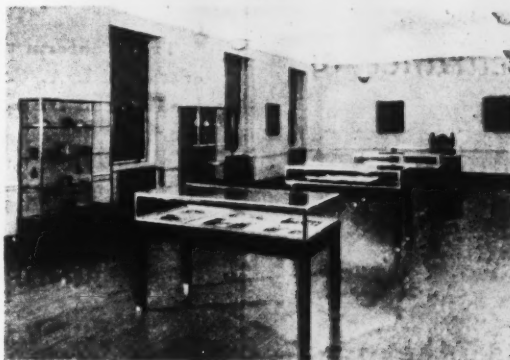
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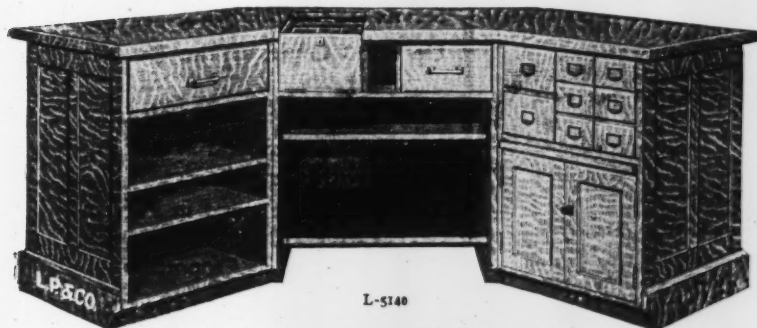
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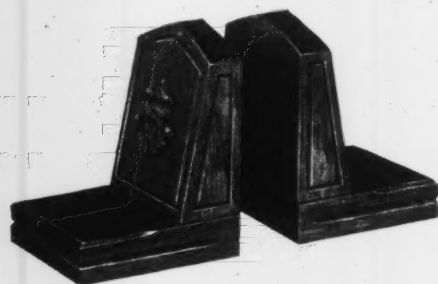
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Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

* The danger to research through the increasing cost of scientific periodicals will be discussed in an article by Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College, in the next number. Other articles scheduled for this number are on the Hunslet Branch Library at Leeds, England, the Newark branch libraries in department stores, and the Gennadius Library in Athens, by Clarence G. Lowe, librarian.

* The April 1st issue will be devoted to Small Libraries. The leading article will be by Lilian M. Potter, librarian of the Holland Patent Free Library, New York. A second article on budgets for Small Libraries will be by Mary Eastwood of the New York State Library. Other articles will include an account of the children's library at Quarry Farm, Ambler, Pa., where the children of the neighborhood are supplied with books by Mr. and Mrs. Bush-Brown.

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Books on Film: Their Use and Care

By EDWARD A. HENRY

Director of Libraries, University of Cincinnati, Ohio

"THE ONLY SOLUTION of our book storage problem is to invent some way of publishing books on motion picture films," said a visionary librarian some years ago and we all laughed, "Not in our day," as we planned to build bigger and better stacks. But our friend's vision has come true in our day and unless we bestir ourselves we may be overwhelmed by a series of new problems. And, further, we may overlook an opportunity to very substantially increase our available materials for research while we reduce our expenditures and simplify our storage problem. This sounds visionary but let us consider.

First of all, a word about films. The ordinary motion picture film is of a nitrate type. Such film is highly explosive and most dangerous to handle. Practically all city ordinances forbid the handling or storage of it in any public building except inside a fireproof room and by a licensed operator. There is on the market an acetate film which is less inflammable than paper and absolutely non-explosive. An engineering chemist whom we consulted says that burning acetate film can generate no poisonous gas except that, when burned slowly, it will give off the familiar but deadly carbon monoxide which results from almost any slow burning. Libraries should make sure that all films they buy are branded along the edge "safety film." This brand appears only on the acetate film and is found on the edge of the sample French film which we have.

Briefly summarized, the facts we are facing are these: (1) The Library of Congress, in the first four years of Project A, collected

1,420,677 facsimile pages of archive material, a large part of these in the form of micro-photographs on safety film. Positive films are available by sale or through Inter-library Loan to any library desiring to use them; (2) The *Société des Editions sur Films des Bibliothèques Nationales de France* has been organized to reproduce on films all the more important manuscripts and rare books in French libraries. They plan to issue at least 20,000 pages per year. Their catalog of films produced in 1931 shows some 9,500 pages from thirty-eight mediaeval manuscripts, 368 pages reproducing nine unique xylographs, some 1900 pages of nineteen incunabula and about 9,000 pages of rare XVI, XVII and XVIII century French volumes and prints. Many of these volumes are unique copies and none has ever before been reproduced; (3) In a recent tentative report of Professor Robert C. Binkley for the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies it is pointed out that whereas many libraries are now paying \$170 per year for twenty-four huge bound volumes of the *New York Times* rag paper edition,—with a difficult and expensive stack storage problem following, it is not only possible but practicable to reproduce an entire year of the *New York Times* on about 1,500 feet of film at a cost considerably below \$170 per year. The storage problem of such films is almost nothing as compared to the bound volumes. A 1,500 foot film means two circular tin boxes each about two inches thick and a foot in diameter. Using a concave shelf (to keep

the boxes from rolling off) nine years of the *New York Times*, in this form, could be stored on a single three foot stack shelf, sixty-three years in a single seven shelf section of book stack. Had this method of reproduction been available a few years ago the files of the *Kentucky Gazette* and the *Boston News Letter* might have been produced on films at a figure much lower than we had to pay for the photostats and we would have enjoyed great savings in both binding and storage costs; (4) Several firms are now making copying cameras and the Library of Congress is finding that with Lemare equipment they can produce films at a cost of about one and one-half cents per page. Harvard, with Leica equipment, is producing films at an even lower cost. But these do not include general overhead so commercial prices quoted are somewhat higher. The published prices of the French firm mentioned above average about six cents per page. Professor Binkley, in his report, calls the Lloyd B. Kennedy equipment "the finest apparatus" for resolving power. The University of Chicago is using Leica equipment and finding it very satisfactory. The Leica camera is a most ingenious device. It is a vest-pocket size camera ($2\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches) for general snapshot work. Adding a special front lens transforms it into a copying camera. A copying stand, in knocked-down form, fits into a flat case which can be carried in a coat pocket. That is all the equipment the scholar needs to copy any document upon which he may happen during his travels.

This sets our equipment problem. Summarized briefly, the Library of Congress is ready to sell or loan us a million and a half pages of foreign archive material; France is offering to sell us 20,000 pages a year of the rarest manuscripts and old books; we may be able to reduce our storage problem on newspapers so that they will cost us less than at present and so that we can store sixty-three years of papers in the space now occupied by a single year; and finally cameras have been perfected so that any ordinary scholar may copy on film anything he wants at an almost negligible expense provided the owner of the precious document will permit. How can we make use of all these possibilities? We wish that it were possible to give a final answer to this question at once but it is not. The problem is so new that its details have not been standardized. We can only indicate what is desirable and what progress is being made toward realizing those desires. May we dream a bit?

A scholar comes to the charging desk of the library of the not distant future and asks for

the Bibliothèque Nationale Greek manuscript number 2712 which is an eighteenth century manuscript containing the tragedies of Euripides and Sophocles and the comedies of Aristophanes. This is a basic document for the study of the texts of these authors. He receives four small spools, each containing about five feet of film. Or he asks for the autograph manuscript of Beaumarchais' *Le Mariage de Figaro* and receives three spools of about four feet each. Or he asks for the Bibliothèque Nationale's Album of prints illustrating the History of France for, say, the years 1610-1620 and receives five spools of about six feet each. (All of these are now available in the French films.) With the films he may be given a small projector which he can use at a study table in an ordinary general reading room, even in bright daylight, or he may be directed to a special reading room equipped with projectors. In either case the projector stands at his right elbow. In the center of the table is a screen about one foot square. Upon it he projects his film one page at a time and turns backward or forward, as he pleases, until he has read or studied the whole document. Or, occasionally, the scholar is a professor who wants to use the document before a class. This involves projection on a larger scale upon a screen in a darkened classroom.

Behind this vision lie three problems, (1) that of storage, (2) that of individual use, and (3) that of class use. We will take up the last one first because it is the easiest one of which to dispose. There stands on our desk at the moment a Delineascope Model D built by the Spencer Lens Company, of Buffalo, with a special film attachment. This is a good stereopticon with a special reversible attachment for films. It gives excellent results upon the screen in a classroom. No doubt other manufacturers of stereopticons can furnish similar film attachments. Any such attachment must have this reversible feature in order that films may be run either from the top down as in the ordinary motion picture machine or from side to side as is necessary when the page of the book is reproduced with the top of the page parallel to the edge of the film. This machine appears to be too large for individual use in a general reading room, however, and we must leave for later discussion the difficult problem of the opening required by the size of the picture.

For individual use there appears to be no satisfactory machine at present on the American market. Bausch and Lomb build a Sales Projector No. 4102-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is small, light in weight, moderate in cost and which gives

excellent results with the standard motion picture film but it has no reversible attachment and the lamp will not burn in a horizontal position. Hence it cannot be used for the bulk of the films now available in which the top of the page is parallel to the edge of the film nor can it handle the unperforated Lemare films available by loan from the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress is using a projector specially built for them which is not on the market. There may be a satisfactory projector on the French market. We wrote for information as soon as we were asked to prepare this article but no reply has been received up to publication date. Meanwhile Mr. A. O. Potter, of the Spencer Lens Company, of Buffalo, Mr. George G. Tschume, of the Industrial Sales Division of Bausch and Lomb, of Rochester, and Mr. Willard D. Morgan, Manager of the Photo-Optical Department of E. Leitz, Inc., of New York, (who handle the Leica equipment) are all deeply interested in the problem and are trying to arrive at a solution. Cooperating with them are Professor Binkley, of the Joint Committee mentioned above, Mr. Thomas P. Martin, who is in charge of the film work at Washington and the author of this article for the Committee on Resources of American Libraries of the American Library Association. Some results should be attained soon.

Now we will turn to the problem of the film itself and the size of the picture. There are two types of film, both of which are 35 millimeters wide, (1) perforated, which limits the usable portion of the film to a strip 25 millimeters wide, and (2) unperforated, which allows 30 millimeters to be used. The French reproductions are on perforated film and the pictures themselves are 24 by 18 millimeters in size, which is the regular motion picture size. The Lemare equipment, according to samples furnished us by Mr. Martin, uses unperforated film and makes pictures 30 by 45 millimeters in size. The Leica equipment is adjustable with a maximum size of 25 by 38 millimeters on perforated film. We borrow the following table from Professor Binkley's report:

| | Usable width across film | Length along film strip | Kind of film used |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Anso | 23 mm. | 18 mm. | Perforated |
| Cinescope | 23 mm. | 24 mm. | Perforated |
| Q.R.S. | 25 mm. | 32½ mm. | Perforated |
| Leica | 25 mm. | 38 mm. | Perforated |
| Lemare | 30 mm. | 45 mm. | Non-Perforated |
| Filmograph | 30 mm. | variable | Non-Perforated |
| Kennedy | 25 mm. | variable | Perforated |
| Kennedy, New Style | 30 mm. | variable | Non-Perforated |

Hence it appears that the most desirable projector for library use should be able to handle

both perforated and unperforated film and should have an opening as large as 30 by 45 millimeters and be equipped with a series of masks which can be easily inserted so as to reduce the opening to the other sizes shown, down to 23 by 18 millimeters. Further it must have a reversible front so that films may be run either vertically or horizontally as the position of the picture requires. The projector should be small and light in weight and it must be reasonable in price. Also, if possible, it should be able to project a picture on a 12 by 12 inch screen at a distance of not over two feet and, perhaps with a change of lens, be able to throw a picture on a screen four or five feet square in a small darkened classroom.

Of course the suggested long rolls of newspaper films will require machines with standard reel devices. This will probably have to be worked out as a special problem. All these other films are in short lengths.

The storage problem is not a difficult one. Most city ordinances will require steel cases. Mr. Martin writes us that, at the Library of Congress, they store their films on shelves beside their most valuable manuscripts because they consider them no more inflammable than paper. A prominent architect recently advised us that in many cities even the acetate, safety film may not be stored in any quantity inside a public building. Librarians who are planning new buildings should take this into consideration and plan for easily accessible film vaults, if necessary. But whether in special vaults or in regular stack, steel cases would seem to be desirable. Since most of the films now available are in short lengths on small spools we suggest a steel cabinet equipped with trays or drawers just deep enough to allow spools or reels to lie flat in them, which means trays about two inches deep. Perhaps these trays might be divided by partitions running from front to back. The spools or reels would be labelled on the ends. A given tray might, for instance, be marked "Greek Manuscripts." Pulling it out one would find spools of Euripides' tragedies in one division, of Sophocles' in another, etc., all labelled and arranged according to the classification system in use in the library.

Given such equipment it will not be long before our larger research libraries will have thousands of volumes of books on films on their shelves and perhaps large reading rooms equipped with projectors for their use. Our faculty will borrow films from Washington instead of journeying to Madrid or Seville to study Spanish archives. They may even have manuscripts in the Vatican copied upon films for their use in study at home.

The Use of the Dexigraph in Making an Official Catalog

By ANNA M. MONRAD

Head Cataloger, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

THE FOLLOWING description of the making of the Official Catalog at Yale by means of the Dexigraph was presented to the Catalog Section at the American Library Association meeting in New Haven. As the machine and the catalog were both on exhibition and in charge of someone who could explain the technical details of each, the form of presentation has, of necessity, been changed somewhat. My apologies for the delay in publication are due both to the librarians who have sent inquiries and to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, but the explanation of the delay will be readily seen in the course of this article.

Although many of the problems in the making of the Official Catalog were entirely peculiar to the Yale University Library, there have been enough requests from others who have had their own problems to make it seem worth while to include the description which applies only to Yale.

In the first building plan for the Sterling Memorial Library submitted to the Librarian, the Public Catalog was, much to our satisfaction, between the catalogers' work room and the public rooms. But as the plans progressed slowly from A-Q (or was it R, S, or T?) and other more insistent needs of the building were met, we found ourselves at least half a block away from the Public Catalog. This was the only catalog (excepting the card shelf list) which we possessed.

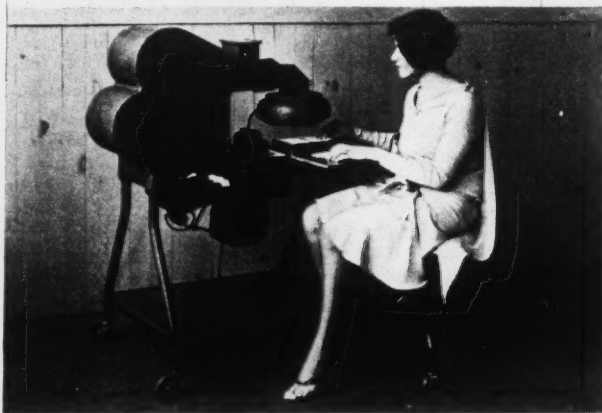
This separation of cataloger from catalog was a bitter disappointment. We had so long enjoyed the privilege of working with a com-

plete catalog that we were fully aware how different a matter it would be to work from author cards and subject lists. A list of subject headings is far from satisfactory. Discriminating subject assignment and consistency in definition depend largely upon constant reference to the titles of the books filed under these subjects. It is sufficiently difficult a matter to keep a dictionary catalog from breaking down.

On the other hand the Catalog and Order staffs were becoming an increasing hindrance to the public, and the public was a hindrance to the catalogers. Rumors of organized book

stealing made us nervous as we moved from section to section of the huge catalog checking trucks of gifts on which might be curious or rare items. Not only were the trucks in the way of the public, the public was frequently inquisitive about the books. The arrangement of the new catalog would not lend itself to easy supervision.

For these and many other reasons it was decided that an Official Catalog was necessary. Neither the Librarian nor the former head of the Order Department favored the filing of our own Official Catalog entries in the Library of Congress Depository although this had been adopted by several libraries as a means of economy. The obvious objections were: (1) The difficulty of making a consistent file of our carefully identified entries and those of three or four other libraries; (2) The increase of error in cataloging because of such errors; (3) The difficulty of quick checking of the library's holdings.



Dexigraph In Operation at Remington Rand

But the decision that an Official Catalog was essential was one thing. How were we to get it? There was no money. There was little or no suggestion in library literature on which one could base an estimate of cost of production or time of labor. It was impossible to put in a corps of typists to copy the catalog mechanically as a whole. Our catalog still contained 300,000 cards taken from the alphabetico-classed catalog. These cards, representing standards of cataloging covering a period of seventy years, measured 2" x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ " and were not punched. Printed cards (such as were available) could not be substituted without great labor of comparing carefully with the volumes. We could never trust the accuracy of a catalog made by such wholesale substitution, and all such cataloging needed careful scrutiny as to subject assignment and classification.

We literally had no space in which to seat a corps of typists to copy the catalog, and we could not let our trays out of the building for copying. Copying meant waiting until we were in our new quarters.

On the other hand we could not transfer our catalog into its grand new cases until these 300,000 small cards were out of the catalog. We did not dare punch them for the filing rod since the writing on most of them would be mutilated in punching; therefore in some way or some fashion the problem had to be met before we moved into the new library.

This was the situation when in 1926 Mr. Keogh, who had been on the alert in investigating every duplicating device of which he had heard, met Professor Irving Fisher, Mr. Datz of the Library Department and Mr. Hutchings, Research Engineer of Remington Rand Inc., Library Bureau Division, for the purpose of considering card cabinets for the new library.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hutchings were intensely eager that the Yale Library should install a catalog built on the principle of visible indexing, which had the seemingly obvious advantage of saving space and giving the reader at a glance a large number of entries. The fatal disadvantage was that it tied up the use of thousands of entries in one tray when in use by one person. The cards for the visible catalog were to be reproduced by means of a photostat.

Mr. Keogh, however, was quick to point out just what the library world wanted—a cheap method of reproduction of cards in limited numbers at a reasonable cost. He also pointed out the problem confronting Yale; namely, the reproduction of our catalog within a limited time at a reasonable cost. The problem imme-

diately interested Mr. Hutchings, the inventor, and he promised to experiment on the adaptation of a machine which had been used for reproducing copies of business records and documents.

After a considerable length of time, Mr. Hutchings came back to the library with a design of the new machine built for the purpose of reproducing cards in large quantities at a great rate of speed. This gave us for the first time high hopes of obtaining an Official Catalog and getting rid of the problem of the 300,000 small cards within the limited time. It promised to reproduce the catalog as a whole without disturbance of its alphabetical order, or the expense of alphabetizing the new Official Catalog, without the terrible strain of proofreading cards copied from all manner of handwritings in all languages. It promised to do all these things at such a rate of speed that the Official Catalog would be ready when we moved into the new library.

Mr. Hutchings hoped that quantity production would reduce the cost to such an extent that it would be cheaper to reproduce the catalog as a whole and scrap the unwanted subject cards. We planned to let all the negatives of the small cards be photographed again as positives, and our imagination even played with the idea of reproducing as positives all the typed cards, some of which are badly soiled, most of which had their subject tracings on the back of the cards, and using the negatives for stack catalogs.

The machine itself arrived at last. The technical details of the Dexigraph were in brief:

"The camera consists of a photographic device providing for the mechanical advance of sensitized paper behind an aperture, a shutter system working in timed relation to a semi-automatic card feeding device situated below the reflecting prism and a series of lenses and a card perforating device situated below the aperture and working in timed relation with the shutter. This perforating device punches two holes in the sensitized paper at the time the photograph is made. These holes are in absolute alignment with the photograph and serve subsequently as a guide for punching the card out of the sensitized strip. As each card is punched in alignment with the holes that were put in at the time of photographing, each card contains a full image of the copy photographed. Each card is blanked on all four sides, every card is identical in size.

"The rolls of Dexigraph paper are furnished in 265' lengths, each roll being 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and containing 1000 cards. The sensitized paper has a protective lead of 10' of black paper, also a follow of 10' of black paper. This enables the operator to load the camera in daylight and to take the exposed picture from the camera in daylight, similar to your kodak roll film idea. The roll, after being removed from the camera, is taken to a dark room where it is wound spirally around a reel. This reel is then immersed in a 4' x 4' x 9" tank and the entire reel is

developed at one time, 45 seconds being the required time to develop. It is then transferred to a similar tank containing acetic acid which stops the development and prevents spots, 10 second emersion here and then it is transferred to a hypo tank. It remains in this tank for 10 minutes and is then transferred to the washing tanks where one hour washing in running water removes all traces of hypo. This insures the life of the image equal to the life of the card and is estimated by Eastman Kodak to exceed 100 years.

"The washed reel is then transferred to a small drum and then placed on a revamped "pako" drier. This drum is heated electrically and the paper is carried around the drum on a grass belt. The drum has a capacity of four reels and thoroughly dries the cards in two hours. This gives us a production of 2000 cards per hour.

"The dried strips of cards are then transferred on their reels to a cutting machine which blanks out the cards and they are then ready for inspection and filing.

The lighting system used consists of fifteen 32-candle-power, 6-8 volt automobile head-lights. The photographs are made at approximately 75 volts, insuring a long life to the lamps. This voltage can be increased or decreased by using a rheostat and the contrast of the print varied by this means."

"Mr. Hutchings proceeded to experiment, beginning with the letter "A." There were, as was to be expected, innumerable difficulties with the machine, with the curling of the paper, with abrasion marks; difficulties due to the variety of cards in the catalog (some were printed, some typed, some handwritten, many smudged) and to the fact that they varied in size some measuring 3" x 5" and some 2" x 5½". There were even variations in the standard 3" x 5" cards. Many trials had to be made before all mechanical difficulties were eliminated. All the suggestions on the part of the inventor had to be immediately followed by corresponding experiments on the part of the staff, who had to consider costs, practicability and the net result of each new method proposed. For example, the cost of photostating the large and small cards as separate files would involve the additional expenditure of refiling. Quick estimates had to be made of such costs. The writing on the small cards was so near the margin that the author headings were frequently trimmed (or bled!). If the trimmed card were kept in its alphabetical sequence, the heading could easily be identified or at least rechecked with the original. It was impossible to identify or file these trimmed headings when the cards were detached.

It was a time that sorely tried the patience of all. But at last the work submitted justified the experimental run of making positives on a large scale. The "statement cards" (or cards showing in tabular form the holdings of our serials) were reproduced. This unit of work was selected because we could, by means of the experiment, complete a new Official Serial

Catalog and make the so-called traveling cards by means of which the Public Catalog was in the future to be kept up to date.

The positives (30,195 cards) made in this project were fairly satisfactory, although not uniformly so. There was grave danger of cutting the text from cards typed with no margins. On the whole the negatives were more satisfactory than the positives when produced on the Dexigraph (although I understand that most of the problems due to imperfections of the machine have been entirely eliminated). The dark background, the high proportion of retakes forced us to abandon the hope of a new public catalog of positives.

But we had gained a definite advantage. After so large an experiment, the Remington Rand Business Service, Inc., were ready to submit terms for a contract for the making of an Official Catalog at the cost of three cents a card (i.e. three cents for the negative and three for the positive) and the guaranteed speed of 50,000 cards per week. The Eastman Kodak Co. was ready (after experiments in developing and washing) to guarantee us a .011" or 9½ point card of rag stock, and promised an image as permanent as the card itself. The cards were to be die-cut, not guillotined.

The cost of three cents a card (or six cents for the positive) made it necessary for us to eliminate all waste. We gave up the project of reproducing the catalog as a whole. It was cheaper to select the cards to be reproduced than to photograph the whole catalog and scrap the unwanted subject cards. We gave up reproducing again the small cards as positives for substitution in the Public Catalog, as this would necessitate a separate job of selection and filing. These small cards will ultimately be rewritten when the volumes are reclassified. Mr. Hastings of the Library of Congress solved the problem of our 2" x 5½" cards by making for us an admirable cutting board to which he attached a punch. As the trays came back from the photographer, the small cards were trimmed and punched. The punch stood the test very well for it was used continuously during the five months.

The mutilation incurred in punching and trimming is not a serious matter. The cards can always be rechecked from the negatives because they were made before trimming.

These calculations necessitated careful cost analyses and time studies. But at last we had a definite proposition for procedure and a definite estimate of cost and time which would be presented to the Corporation. A grant was obtained and a contract signed for the work to begin in June, 1930.

I shall go into all the details for the organi-

zation that was necessary to carry on the work. A corps of selectors worked ahead of the photographers, strapping all the cards with rubber bands, whether single or many, which were not to be reproduced, leaving them in their alphabetical sequence, thereby making it possible for members of the staff to consult the trays. Although the machine unfortunately had to be set up outside of the building, at no time were there more than three or four trays out at one time.

As the cards were fed into the machine the operator omitted photographing the cards in the rubber bands, but saw to it that they were filed in their original sequence.

A rigorous inspection of the work of the first weeks resulted in a decision to have the Yale staff supervise the feeding and cutting of the cards in order to make sure that correct alphabetic arrangement of cards was maintained. The rejects (due to poor backgrounds, poor cutting, blistered paper) were substituted for the originals, and the originals were rephotographed with the weekly current work, and refilled. Careful bookkeeping, careful shifting of the dummy in the catalog, warning the cataloger how far the photographing had progressed, careful separation of the daily file of cards according to the part of the alphabet which had been photographed and the part which had not, have we hope, insured the completeness of our Official Catalog, although we were cataloging current accessions and forwarding our current corrections throughout the whole process.

We selected for reproduction:

- All author (or main entries)
- All added author entries
- All added title cards (which in Yale are made only for works of collective authorship, for anonymous, pseudonymous works and titles with obscure author entries)
- All corporate or personal name references
- All corporate or personal names used as subject entries but not represented by author cards
- All bibliographical subject cards. (These last added much to the cost of selection but were included for the benefit of the catalogers)

We had, therefore, when the Official Catalog was completed a catalog of 1,009,313 negatives (a little more than $\frac{3}{5}$ of our Public Catalog).

The tracings of subject and added entries, which for economy's sake are put on the back of the cards, are not reproduced.

The cards do curl more than those dried in flat sheets, but the blanked cards file perfectly!

The cost of the whole undertaking was \$37,993 (or $3\frac{1}{3}$ cents per card). This covered the cost of supervision, the catalogers' time spent in selection, inspection, refiling the re-

takes and the pages' time. It included the making of some 5,000 positives for current work and several other small jobs.¹

I do not think any cost analysis of a job which was so experimental represents the true costs. The time lost in conference and interruptions is rarely recorded. This part of the cost, however, can be eliminated for a library which has only the problem of straight reproduction of a file, without the complications with which we had to deal. The machine is past its experimental stage, the retakes having been reduced below 1 per cent. It can be set for enlargement and reduction. This is an important fact for libraries having catalogs which are not now on standard cards.

What is Yale doing now? We are *typing* cards for titles for which we cannot buy printed cards! I had hoped that by postponing the publication of this account we should be able to make a different report on our current work from that made to the Catalog Section in June.

The Dexigraph is a machine especially built for quantity production at a high rate of speed. The company has experimented on what might be nicknamed a "Junior Dexigraph" designed for current work, to be run by hand. We saw this in October, 1931, but it needed some further improvements before we felt justified in using it. Mr. Hutchings would be able to give the latest reports on its progress. The Photostat Corporation is willing to demonstrate on a machine built for general work that it can produce cards at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents apiece with the addition of a few mechanical devices. Mr. Kletsch at Washington has been photostating cards at a marvellous rate for the Union Catalog and the Mime-O-Form Service of Washington (also under Mr. Kletsch) is printing books and cards with efficient economy.²

Mr. Raney of the University of Chicago Libraries has reported favorably on the Set-O-Type, though, if I understand correctly, he has adopted some of the economies of the Mime-O-Form.

Every firm is at last interested. The problem of cheap card production is, as someone said "just around the corner." I had hoped

¹ To this should be added the cost of guides which are being printed in duplicate as we are making new guides for the Public Catalog. The Official Catalog is temporarily guided with a set from Library Bureau which will be used for another purpose.

² This method (with cost analysis) is described in a pamphlet by Robert Cedric Binkley, *Methods of Reproducing Research Materials*, a Survey Made for the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Ann Arbor, Edwards Bros., Inc., 1931. 19pp. The pamphlet unfortunately is itself such a poor specimen of reproduction that I fear that even the weight of the authority of the Committee will not induce people to investigate its contents.

that some of the methods which we have investigated would be on this side of the corner before this account went to the press.

When I heard that the A.L.A. Committee on Cooperative Cataloging had at last received financial support and that one of its objects of

investigation was the problem of cheap card reproduction wanted in limited quantities, I delayed again hoping for a report on this in December. No statement could then be given, but we await with eagerness the report of the Committee.

An Opinion on Furniture for Libraries

By RALPH C. ERSKINE

Erskine-Danforth Corporation, N. Y.

NO ONE will dispute the premise that a library is a cultural center. In universities, colleges and schools it is the heart and soul of the institution. I do not belittle the importance of great and inspiring personalities—they come and go however—whereas, the library rooms are always at hand, the treasure house of inspiration and knowledge. If the library is regarded merely as a workshop, perhaps it is unnecessary to emphasize anything but its functional arrangements and completeness of its collections of books. But taking the library as a great ideal, everything connected with it can make a positive contribution of cultural inspiration and become a vital source of that contentment which is one of the highest aims of life. For this architects study the functions with the librarians and seek appropriate and ennobling proportions of rooms, details of ornament, and frequently lavish large sums on the beauty of the buildings in which the individuals work and the books are stored.

In the furnishing of each library, it is obvious that there is some furniture more appropriate than any other furniture in its entire conception, comfort and form for the particular room in question. Most of our libraries are furnished with the dollar sign so prominent in the purchase of the furniture that the chairs and tables are identical with those used in our best penal institutions. It is taken for granted that commercial furniture just as it comes from the shelves is "O. K." provided it meets a certain price and normal durability. Whereas, the opportunity exists in the furnishing of a library for each separate item of furniture to contribute its share of cultural beauty and livability to those great fundamental purposes that lie back of the library. There is a legend about the statue of the

Olympian Zeus which says, "See the statue of Zeus at Olympia and become ennobled." I would so plan each reading room that all who see it and use it would be drawn to it because of the character depicted in every lineament of its architecture and furniture. In a great reading room such as that of the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale, the books themselves ranged in their shelves and crowned with a beautiful cornice of filigreed oak are a superb decoration. As the eye travels upward—the windows, walls, ceiling and lighting fixtures contribute an increasing beauty and sense of restfulness and inspiration. The very proportions of the room are an invitation to excursions of thought and broadening and deepening of ideas. Placing 200 chairs in such a room is a grave responsibility. Two hundred chair-backs rising prominently before the eyes, no matter how attractive individually each chair may be, nevertheless might bring in an element of confusion and compete with the architectural beauty of the room. Tables and chairs should be studied from the point of view of their function, their appropriate proportion of mass in relation to the room itself, and with a definite conception of the fact that they are to be used for a century or more to come. Then they will take on beauty with the handling of generations of people. For such a room chair-backs need be no higher than just sufficient to give support beneath the shoulder blades for relief after concentration on the books and papers before the student. Light, flimsy chairs are inappropriate to such a room. They are not to be moved hither and thither. Each chair has its place and even though the weight of the chair when designed in relation to the entire mass and dignity of the room may be greater than normally required for ordinary uses, still the slight amount of effort exerted when pulling it up to the table or pushing it away is as nothing

Paper presented before the American Library Institute, Chicago, December 28, 1931.

in the lives of the users compared with more fundamental considerations.

In contrast to this great reading room at Sterling is a totally different room, that of Linonia and Brothers, where two ancient libraries, once the property of Literary Societies now are merged in the main library of the university. This room is dedicated to mental relaxation. More of the atmosphere of a library at home, with comfortable reading chairs, convenient tables for ash-trays, lights that can be directed definitely on the book, without disturbing the general atmosphere of quiet dignity which is demanded. For such a room it is my opinion that, building for the long future, the many objects of furniture required should be made subservient to the general scheme of architectural ornament and decoration of the entire room, taking into consideration the fact that countless books are at hand. Looking ahead through the years, I would cover each lounging chair with leather of the color of the old-time calf-bound books. Leather takes on an added beauty with handling, whereas the best of fabrics, although enticing when the color schemes are well chosen, are nevertheless most beautiful when new and thereafter rapidly show disagreeable signs of use.

A library is not a place in which to indulge in wild excursions in new and creative forms of art and architecture that may be the fashion in any given period. These excursions should be left in the province of modern business institutions that have no great story of tradition to tell, theatres, beauty parlors and boudoirs of the wealthy who can indulge a caprice. I can wish no better good fortune to any library in the planning of its interior arrangements and furnishings than that there should be a committee composed of the librarian, the architect and an outstanding designer and maker of furniture of integrity, with full power to act within the budget allowed. This committee should have three considerations branded on their minds: First, the function of the room; second, its complete appropriateness in all that meets the eye; and third, how the room will be regarded fifty or one hundred years from now. If these three elements are given due consideration, there need be no fear but that this room will grow as a cultural center and a source of inspiration in the lives of all who use it. The youths of today who are the beneficiaries of the endowments that make the library possible must be the ones who twenty years from now are called upon to increase these endowments and provide for replacements and additions. To these rooms, if properly planned and furnished, will come

years hence old graduates and find in them the very furniture that they themselves once used. Thus each room will become a source of inspiration and loyalty to the institution itself. Obviously, furniture purchased in the spirit of finding the strongest chair which can be bought for \$8 will never accomplish this end.

To write a practical guide on the subject of achieving fundamental comfort and durability of joinery is impossible for an occasion like this. In general, it is pertinent to remark that there is no magic about the matter of making furniture any more than there is in shoes or clothes or anything else. An eight dollar chair is not worth more than eight dollars. You can find the best eight dollar chair in existence, but by no possible stretch of the imagination can you get the same effect in the reading room with such chairs as is possible when the librarian, architect and a professional designer and maker cooperate to create exactly the right furniture for the place. In the old Shaker Village of Mount Lebanon, New York, I recently saw chairs so light in weight, so delicate in appearance, yet so perfect in their condition that one would think they had been made but yesterday. Sister Emma, aged 85, gave this comment on chair construction:

"First, there was the peg age; next came the screw age and, last of all, the nail age. We are living in the nail age. Brother Jonathan made this chair more than seventy years ago and it has been used daily ever since. You see it has cherry splats in the back. Brother Jonathan always believed in cherry, but Brother Nathan preferred maple and Brother Jonathan had to wait until Brother Nathan died before he could have his cherry splats. After Brother Jonathan died seventy years ago, we returned to maple again and that is how I know that this chair is more than seventy years old."

The Windsor chair is the most popular type for libraries; yet in the very nature of its design it demands the greatest care in its construction. It is supposed that wheelwrights first designed this chair using the spokes and bent fellow of the wheel fastened into an old Saxon milking stool. For many generations in England a splat in the back with the pierced wheel was the sign of the craft. It is possible today to make chairs of the Windsor type that will last just as long as Brother Jonathan's Shaker chair mentioned above. Spindles split from straight grain hickory as strong and as supple as a golf shaft, the seat of one-piece of wood, tenons of the posts coming clear through and wedged from the top, bows of the back tenoned clear through the seat and wedged from the bottom, tenons of the rungs coming three-quarters of the distance through turned members and glove fitted so that no loose joints will permit crystallization of glue. But such a chair can-

not be built for eight dollars. If at the outset you have not the appropriation to purchase a great collection of beautifully made chairs, concentrate on appropriate tables where the interiors of the tops are built of laminated wood surrounded by a frame of carefully mitred solid wood. Purchase the best com-

mercial chair available, but never give up the ideal that the room will not be complete in the true sense until you have made a collection of carefully fashioned and beautifully formed chairs that will last through the years and play their part in the general appeal to the finest qualities in the individuals who use the room.

Rebacking Cloth and Leather Bound Books

By G. E. WIRE

Librarian, Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass.

IN THE COURSE of my work as librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, we established our small library binding plant, in the library rooms. This plant I have fully written up in one of our other reports. Most of this article on rebacking also appeared in one of our annual reports, 1916, and is issued in this form like our *Leather Preservation*, in order to reach a larger audience. Our binding plant has now been in operation for some twenty years. Primarily for binding our continuations, so we would not need to send them away from a fireproof building, it also insures their being handy for use at all times. And of course it lent itself to all sorts and kinds of repair work, including rebacking of leather bound books, of which there are thousands in the library.

We also rebacked and repaired buckram and cloth bound books when necessary, but the leather bound volumes far outnumbered all the others.

Rebacking is only one form or manifestation of repairing, but it is obviously beyond the limits of this article to go into the subject so thoroughly as to cover all the methods and processes of book repairing. Let us first consider a few general principles which will determine whether we will reback or rebind, it being imperative to do either one thing or the other. If the sewing be sound, no loose leaves or sections, the inside back or lining be firmly attached to the backs of the section and one or both covers perfect but loose, also if the back or at least title leathers be perfect and in such a state of preservation that they can be used, and if the leather or cloth on the sides

be in fair condition, and these same sides be not rounded as to corners and ragged as to edges, it looks as if we had a good case for rebacking. It is 50 per cent cheaper to reback than it is to rebind. The latter necessitates tearing the book to pieces, making fresh saw cuts in back, resewing it and then trimming it all around "to make a good job." Thus the very processes which should preserve the book wear it out all the more. Some difference also will be found between a loose back and a tight back book. It is perfectly true and undeniably a fact that the tight back is the stronger binding, but how about repairing it when broken and out of covers? The tight back book is more liable to break in the middle; all things being equal and when a section breaks loose what are we to do with it? I am of the opinion that loose back books are the best in the long run and they certainly are more easy to reback than their tight back brethren. If this work can be done in the building, and that is the better way, a separate room or corner of stackroom should be fitted up for this purpose. Good light, artificial or natural, is necessary. Then a bench at least seven feet long by three feet wide, and about forty inches high, a backing press, hand press, gas or oil stove, glue pot and brushes, paste brushes, marble skiving slab, beating hammer, palette, leather knives, supply of cloths and leathers are the main requisites.

Materials

Materials: Leathers, buckram, cloth, endpapers, and lining cloth. Leathers we used were colored East India hairsheep for oc-

tavos, red Niger goat for folios, white Niger, thinner skins for octavos, and a perfectly plain grain, Niger goat, dark brown, known as Russia Niger. In all of my library experience of over fifty years I have not before known a perfectly plain goatskin. They are all grained by hand or machine. These can be obtained of Benjamin N. Moores Sons Co., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Their leathers are on the book shelves today, some of them 30 years old, as staunch and strong as when first put on the books. Buckram used is our standard shade No. 13 Holliston, and cloth is their Aldine No. 13. Leathers bought by the dozen, and buckram and cloth by the roll; back lining cloth by the piece is light weight Canton flannel from wholesale dry goods houses. Allow no super to be used, binder notwithstanding. On folio laws we used Strathmore Bond for endpapers, for ordinary 8 vös. any white paper as end papers. Buckram, cloth and leather, all dark enough, to allow gilding directly on to surface, without title leathers, which said title leathers are expensive, and transitory. When, to match sets a title space is necessary, we red or black stain on the leather. This is permanent and cheap and neat. If glue is necessary, ordinary glue is made up in a one quart double boiler, aluminum, or enamel, as one prefers. We have used prepared paste flour, but prefer rye flour paste, made fresh in small quantities, in double boiler as for glue, with addition of a few grains of laundry starch to add to its adhesiveness.

Type and gilding materials may be hired by the library. Really the most necessary part of the equipment is the human part, the binder or workman if he is not a full-fledged binder then a forwarder or finisher will do the work. A suitable man to do repairing neatly, reliably and expeditiously is seldom found outside our larger cities. The best persons we have found for this purpose were foreign born and foreign trained with a genuine love for, and a genuine appreciation of old books. It would seem that in the schools for arts and crafts necessary training might be found for this work which is really and preeminently woman's work. If not needed all the time in any one library a skilled craftswoman should be able to gain a good living by establishing a clientage among several libraries, and spending her time among them or if conditions favored, making her headquarters at one library and having the books sent on to her there. The ordinary bindery does not care for this work as there "is no money in it" but really because few of them have any one fit to do the work. I remember one bindery which deliberately charged more for repairing than for rebinding, with a pur-

pose to discourage repair work and encourage resewing and all the processes of rebinding. Now of course this is a radically wrong way to look at it, and is another instance of commercialism in its worst form. Binders should regard their handicraft as a preservative one, and their mission in life to hand on and down the work of their predecessors in as good a shape as possible. And this disregard is contagious, not confined to poor workmen and cheap binders, but they get this neglect from the so-called masters of their craft. Careful examination of the books on binding issued in England and United States, shows that the very subject of rebacking is given less than two pages in only one of the half dozen books on binding issued since 1890. The rest of these books hardly mention the subject of rebacking. This is an important subject in many libraries, particularly where there are folios of Law, Theology, and Travel of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. These old treasures were printed with honest ink, on hand-made paper, mostly linen paper, sewed on raised bands and laced in boards and well covered with good calfskin or later sheepskin. It were a shame indeed, to spoil this sewing, as no ordinary sewing as done today in our job binderies could approach it in durability or in strength. The backs have cracked along the edges but the sewing is sound, bands are all there and the book is firm and solid. Many octavos of the first half of the 19th century, especially long runs of periodicals, societies and law reports, one-half or full bound, are more economically rebacked than rebound, even at the same price. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on this subject of preserving the folios of a hundred, two hundred or three hundred years ago, in their original form as near as possible. It is really sacrilege to tear them to pieces literally, for their backs are usually so firmly glued that the backs of the sections suffer from taking down. Few of our present sewing girls can sew them as well as they are already sewn, and of course if newly sewn they must be trimmed in order "to do a good job" and their precious margins are cropped and the book is spoiled by those very people whose business it is to preserve it in its aged and too often fragile beauty.

There are several things to be observed and carefully studied before the directions are written for repairing. Are the covers whole, do they need repairing, are both of them present? If loose, care must be taken that they are rightly placed, so that the back and front brothers do not change places. If one be lacking it can be supplied as will be shown later. And of course we must not expect too much

of a repair job. We certainly cannot expect a better looking book than the original or a new looking one, if we want the latter it must be rebound. The main object in rebacking is to save as much of the external flavor of antiques as possible. All autographs and book plates should be removed and replaced later. In one case we cut from the cover the autograph of a distinguished American lawyer and in all cases book plates are preserved and autographic fly leaves reinserted if possible. One set of folio year books had belonged to the Worshipfull Company of Goldsmiths, London, of course we retained and replaced these sheets bearing that inscription. In case of book plates which cannot be removed from cover without spoiling them, a window is cut in the new end paper, so that the book plate shows plainly. Only a vandal would cover up a book plate completely so that none of its beauty could be seen. Then of course the choice of materials is governed by the original, leather being replaced by leather, and cloth by cloth, each being matched in color as nearly as possible, not necessarily matched exactly as to substance, and if possible a weaker covering is replaced by a stronger covering. More and more we are using goatskin instead of sheep for rebacking. It is better to reback a long run in a set, at one time, than to do a volume here and there, at different times. The former practice makes for uniformity, the latter practice results in a patchy looking run, and the intervening volumes wear out more quickly than they otherwise would.

It goes without saying that the leathers must be continuous on all sets and series, which are repaired a few volumes at a time in the order of their giving out. Some years ago we repaired certain of our state reports using India goat and this has worn well as in scores of other volumes in this library. A year or so afterward we wished to repair more volumes of these same sets. I ordered more leather of the same kind. We noticed it had a different grain but knowing that was possible with the same skin, paid no attention to it, of course supposing it was similar to, if not the same leather. Then in some remarks we made in print about repairing, we were corrected by the leather man and this led to an investigation, and we found the last lot of leather was India sheep, with morocco grain, not India goat as we had ordered and supposed we had received. You must know your leather as well or better than your workman, for in another case our directions called for India goat and we found backs were being cut from red Niger goat, two entirely different skins as to grain. The pearly white color of the India

goat had changed to a reddish tinge, not red decay and this had materially assisted in the mixup. White Niger goat can be stained to match any of the darker shades of morocco used in half or threequarter bindings. We have used both Diamond Dyes, red and black, and black and red ink, for staining purposes; the red of the dye is a bit deeper, on the red or brown leather, than the ordinary carmine ink. The rule in repairing is, leather to leather, buckram to buckram, cloth to cloth, in each case matching up, just as exactly as possible. Do not put a rough grain leather on back of a smooth grain leather, and vice versa.

In a set, or series, a repair slip in each volume is unnecessary, only the title slip for gilding each volume need be written. But you must watch your forwarder, and finisher. We wrote out with due care, directions for one folio job, had the leathers all ready, red Niger goat. One volume needed a leather hinge, so I carried into the binding room a skin of colored India sheep, rather thin, and explained, as I supposed, what I wanted done to the forwarder. Next thing I knew that particular volume was all done in the India sheep. Needless to say, that cover had to come off, and the Niger goat had to go on to match the rest of that set, or rather collection. This same forwarder deliberately cut the tapes and lacing strings before we found him out in his book butchery. You will also have to keep a strict watch on the finisher, who is likely to use half a dozen different fonts of type on the back of a volume if left to his own devices; he thinks it looks better. We carried only four fonts of type, all brass, and mostly used only two of these. It is better and cheaper to use no lines on back, not even to match backs, certainly no ornaments. Many, if not most, of what are known as secrets of the binding trade, are still secrets or tricks of trade. One is to use unusual figures or ornaments, sometimes they were especially cut for this very purpose, to insure the custom of a library or individual, by requiring the return to this one shop of any, and all future volumes of a set, in order to secure uniformity. On no account or in any way allow what is called stripping, which consists in pasting strips of buckram, or make-believe leather, over the back and down on the sides of leather bound books, mostly law books. It is altogether a messy and a patchy proceeding. It will appear at once that the ends of these bands will soon rough up on pulling the book off the shelf, and nothing can be done about it. The victims of this process are mostly law libraries and lawyers.

Preparation

Remove the cloth or leather outside back with a sharp knife, and then carefully peel off the paper lining from the inside of this outer back, if this back be in such condition that you can use it again. Using a square pointed knife or better still a scribing or tobacco blade and rule, carefully and accurately trim the frayed edges from this back, and trim it so that when it goes on the new back it is entirely within the hand hold as the back is gripped in the hand and so it is not loosened from the new back. This being the first to come off is the last to go on. Then clean off the paper, super and glue from the back of the sections, great care being taken not to cut the threads or bands, and now with your knife and rule cut back from the boards $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch next to the hinge and remove the strip of frayed cloth or decayed leather, care being taken not to cut the lacings of the back and care also being taken to make the space the same on both sides, even and square. In most cases there is a line or part of a pattern as guide, especially in cloth bound books. Next with a paper cutter or other blunt edge, lift up the edge of this covering for at least one-half inch. Where paste has been used in affixing the cloth or leather cover to the binders board, this is a simple matter and comparatively easy, but when glue has been used and the cloth or leather is decayed or worn, this step will take a good bit of patience and time. With all care and patience this cloth and especially leather will tear more or less and this is to be expected. Really this leather ought to be pared down but this cannot be done on outside of the leather for fear of spoiling the finish and not on the inside because one cannot get at it. If needed, book and covers are to be put in press, but generally this is not necessary. Today in writing repair slips for Massachusetts 110-130, I found several variations of worn out leather backs. In one case I found the leather back fairly good, somewhat worn on edges it is true, but still having enough thickness of leather, and toughness of fiber, to last more than one year if it were well forwarded in the first place. The back had been hand sewed (done in 1880) two on and the bands laced in, a strip of super between the bands pasted on the boards. This is of course a weak joint and threw more work on the back than necessary in a well forwarded book. This is a point which has been overlooked in telling of the weakness of leathers particularly sheepskin. In this case one lacing was broken, and super nearly gone so that we were forced to reback on these accounts, where the leather back was fairly strong. Here are two vol-

umes 158 and 160 Massachusetts printed and bound 1803-1804 in sheep, good condition outside, but strings parted and the super ripped. These show that the much dispised sheep-covering is sometimes stronger than the inside forwarding. In fact that is just why leather was first used for outside, because it then was stronger and really did protect the book, but the book was laced in and better forwarded than now. In these cases the sewing being good, we direct them to be cased back in same covers, and our lining cloth will hold the sewing intact until the leather gives out, and when these volumes are lucellined, they will be good for five years hard wear yet, on top of their 21 and 22 years' wear already survived.

In cases of leather labels which for some purposes seem best to be preserved, if they are brittle and friable as is liable to be the case, put a little lucelline on them, rub thoroughly into them and let stand for a few days, or this can be done before book comes to repairing. Then this label can be dissected off as a general thing by using time, and care, and a blunt pointed, thin edged bone folder, especially prepared for this purpose. If these labels are to be used at all they must be carefully and thoughtfully removed, that is if they can be removed, they may be too thin and old and brittle to be removed. The older labels are generally better leathers and thicker than the modern ones which are skivers, machine cut almost to thinness of bond paper in some cases and without any particular individuality. As to preserving entire backs it is hardly necessary on ordinary books. If there be much gilding or distinctive marking and the leather will stand it, why then save them. Here is where the lucellining process shows up by giving life to the leathers. We had occasion to reback a number of text books, and we found that this process had so far enriched the leather as to greatly strengthen it and thus allow of removal of labels, which might otherwise have been so brittle that they could not be removed. In our own library a *Scott's Common Bench Reports* had much lettering on back; besides the name of volume, they bore names of Judges who sat during the cases therein reported, and even the names of the terms of court, Trinity, Michaelmas, etc., and these we preserved if possible as they were long and the reports are known by various names and so all the information on the old backs was needed.

Covering

Head band is pasted top and bottom of backs of sections. This may be omitted at a slight saving in cost if so desired. Then a

strip of twilled cotton, which in our bindery takes the place of super, used by binders and the canton flannel used by some libraries, is cut at least an inch on each side wider than the back of the book and about one-half inch from top and bottom, this piece of cloth is one of the main elements of strength in a repair job and is firmly and smoothly affixed to back of sections by hot glue. Here is the place and time in this operation, for sewing a loose section directly onto this cloth, which is much stronger than the regular super. Care should be taken to fit the section in so it will be even at top and bottom. Spaces are cut in this piece of cloth to pass around the lacings or strings, carefully marked in the joint and pasted on to the covers, great care being taken to make a neat, smooth, even and regular job of it. Next the paper lining is fitted and glued to the inner cloth back and we are now ready for the outside back of cloth or leather as the case may be. If leather it is pared on the edges so as to make a neater job, and if cloth of course cannot be pared. In both cases it is cut exactly so as to fit the back of the book, this of course differing with the book and allowance is made for flaps on both sides, to occupy the spaces under the covers already prepared and also sufficient to turn under top and bottom. If the title leathers are used, another volume of the set or a rubbing of the set should be used, to keep them the right height and make the job look as well and the lot of books as uniform as possible. By far the best way to finish the back is to reletter it, care being taken to use same or similar fonts of type as on other books. If these are not available, match as well as possible, being careful to keep lines even on the books and also to match the paneling by blind tooling if the work is a valuable one. This brings us to the last stage of the process—Finishing—in fact, we already have arrived in last paragraph. If an entirely new back is used, then as above noted one of the old series, or a rubbing should be consulted for uniformity as far as possible. Great care should be exercised and several volumes of the series consulted and used as patterns if necessary so as to insure uniformity. I have seen cases where one volume of a set of six books was repaired at a time and there six different looking backs, a piece of carelessness wholly inexcusable. This matter of finishing here as in binding, or rebinding, requires unceasing vigilance on your part as well as skill on the part of the finisher. The back is the first and only portion to greet the eye as the book stands on the shelf, and great attention should be paid to have all volumes of a set match and all similar volumes harmonize.

For example we have the several revisions of New Hampshire Laws late in 1700 and early 1800. These are about the same size, and had been uniformly labeled, and we kept up this same uniformity in lettering after repairing by sending in to binding room other volumes of this set so as to have lettering uniform and even. Spare no pains at this point to secure uniform lettering and paneling in any and all sets and series. Unceasing vigilance is necessary, for the best of finishers do not see the set together, they only see the one volume they have in hand, and so do not appreciate necessity of uniformity. It is your business to see that uniformity is observed and conserved. It may be necessary to consult a dozen volumes in order to insure results but do it without fail.

Tight Backs

If sewing is intact and back is firm, generally more square than round, we remove labels if possible and carefully cut or pare the leather away from back of the signatures, and then glue the twilled cotton on at the back, leaving flaps at the side as usual and from there on we proceed as if it were a loose back, as it finally becomes when done. If a section is loose, it is sewed in as before noted after the cloth lining has become dry. Sometimes we only put in one paper lining fold instead of two or three in the tight back books. The folios of two and three centuries ago, printed on handmade rag paper, bound without saw cuts and sewed over raised bands, are of course not liable to break in the back. It is the modern variety of tight back books which breaks its back, because it is not as a general thing sewed on raised bands, and in some cases has no backlining, and is dependent entirely on the leather back for strength. When this goes the book is spoiled. We have rebacked quite a number of these folios by carefully cleaning off the glue from the section backs and the bands making the cuts under side leathers as before noted and whenever possible, saving the title leathers and volume numbers. In most cases however, not only were these too far gone, but also the whole back could not be used. So a new back of India goat is cut, pared on edges and then put on with paste, so that more time can be given to its adjustment than can be done when hot glue is used. This new back is carefully moulded over the raised bands by diligent use of a folder, and when dry gets a little blind tooling to help it along, and is then ready for end papers and last of all for the gilding, author, title and other essentials in large type, as befits the size of the volume. In case of a half or $\frac{3}{4}$ bound book we have supplied a new back to it and then put marbled paper or

cloth sides on it and corners of same material as the back, all this of course before inside end papers are put on. In a few cases one cover is gone and here we have supplied a cover by using a piece of binders board of approximately the same weight as the other cover and cut to same size. This is attached by means of cloth lining, on inner side and leather is cut large enough to allow not only for covering the entire new board, and turning in around edges, as in any leather work but also to allow for covering the back, the flap of the old board thus making a neat looking volume out of what was a crippled and disreputable book. Or it may be made to cover only the new board and the new back put on as before noted. In some cases new corners have to be made, patches set in the covers, and in one of our old books we have run new leather around the edges where they

were apparently frayed out. As first stated our limits preclude any long statement of rebackings, nor do we of course give any fine art treatment of it, but have only outlined such ordinary methods as can be done by care, patience and time. It is wonderful what a difference in a volume and set, careful, conscientious repair work will make. Then lucelline and varnish these new backs and you have a job that will last a life time and more under any reasonable care and use.

These remarks written in 1916, are as true today, as they were then, and are the results of years of experience, and observation. These principles apply to all ordinary leather work, but of course this article is most distinctly not written, nor intended, for fine art bindings of calfskin or morocco. All of this repair work is standing up as staunch and strong as when it was done fifteen and twenty years ago.

New Photographic Aid to Library Research

By ISABEL DuBOIS

Librarian, Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy Department

CAPTAIN BYRON McCANDLESS, U. S. Navy, has developed, first for his own use in collecting his notes on flags, and second for use in Naval training courses, a small kodak which I believe has many uses in library research. The equipment both for taking and projecting is very simple. For taking there is merely a small slidefilm kodak with a tripod to hold it, two lights which can be plugged into any electric current outlet and a dark cover to shut out the light. The kodak may be loaded for a single shot or many and photographs may be made page by page, paragraph by paragraph, as much or as little as desired. The film used is safety motion picture film which is non-inflammable.

The development of the film may be made in a dark room or in one of the small tanks provided by the Eastman Kodak Company, which do not even necessitate the use of a dark room provided the film is wound on the holder in the dark. For projection the same lens is used as in taking the picture with a small projector which magnifies to reproduce a page 5 x 7 inches, the average printed book page. There is no complicated mechanism.

An individual may use the kodak and the projector for note-taking, or a library may use it to replace or supplement the photostat in inter-library loans. Rare or valuable material which cannot be trusted to the mails for library loans, or, which for other reasons cannot be spared, may be photographed and the film forwarded through the mails. The borrowing library must, of course, have a projector to reproduce the film. Either the kodak or the projector may be set up on any desk or table doing away with the special room and equipment needed for the photostat. The cost of making a film copy is much less than that of making a photostat copy. It is more compact to handle and takes up less space. The disadvantage is that it is not immediately available for use but must be run through the projector.

Scarce material may be photographed and as many duplicate prints made as necessary. Film rolls of rare books could make them available to many at small cost. It also appears possible that it may be an aid in solving the storage problems of large libraries since the books which are seldom used may be made into films and it is estimated that forty films may be stored in the space of one book.

The Training Division of the Bureau of Navigation has manufactured a number of these machines to use in training of both officers and enlisted men. The films for instructional use are made in the Navy Department and forwarded through the mails to the ships equipped with projectors. The cost of the projector and the kodak, including the complete equipment for development, has been approximately \$150. The cost of the projector alone is approximately \$35. When the kodak

is developed for commercial use the cost will be much less.

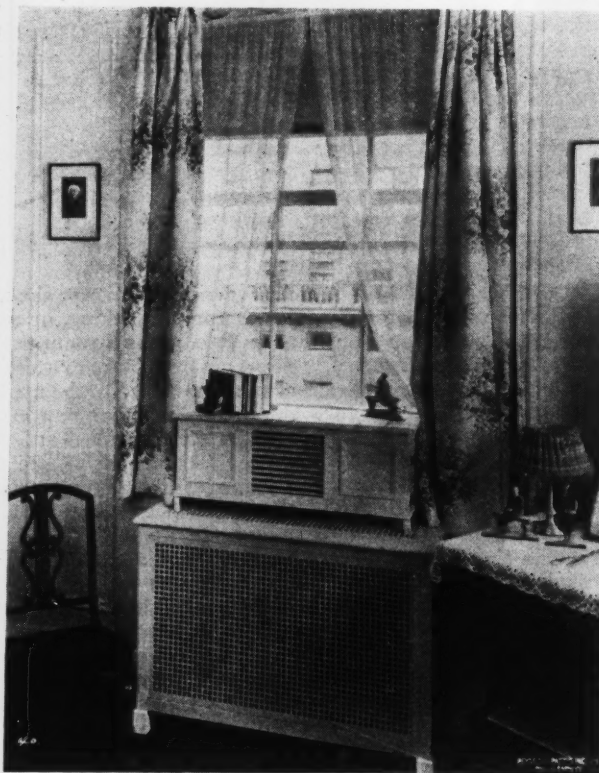
With the possibility of conserving space and at the same time making available to a much wider public an increased amount of material, it does not take any great imagination to envisage for the future a library composed of books for current material, with films for older material, with the reading room equipped with a projector on each desk and the attendant bringing films as well as books.

Maxim-Campbell Window Silencer

RELIEF from the din of nerve-racking city noises, with fresh filtered air to breathe, is now available in libraries, homes, or offices, as a result of a remarkable invention of Hiram Percy Maxim, famous noise abatement authority. This new device — the Maxim-Campbell Silencer and Air Filter — perfected after many years of research, fits any window. With the Maxim-Campbell Silencer it is not necessary to open windows for ventilation. It is installed on the window sill and connected to an electric outlet. By simply turning a switch the air is silently drawn into the room, the noise eliminated and the air filtered. Analysis of the filtering mediums of this invention installed in various parts of New York City show that approximately 97 per cent of the germ laden dust and dirt was removed. The Rockefeller interests gave some figures to show the usefulness of such a device for removing bac-

teria. They quoted scientists as saying that city air contains 10,000 particles of foreign matter for every cubic inch, and said that an analysis of deposits found on a filter on the silencer used for twenty-four hours showed 7,000,000 bacteria per square inch and 250,-

000,000 bacteria for every gram of dust. A demonstration in a suite of offices at 45th Street and 3rd Avenue proved that the equipment produced almost "country quiet" in spite of the adjacent elevated railway. Noise is costing untold millions each year. It is hard to appraise its cost in dollars and cents, and the toll that it takes on the physical and mental condition can hardly be estimated, but it does destroy working efficiency during the day and destroys sleep at night which means loss of energy. It has been recently announced by the Metropolitan Square Corporation that its



The Window-Silencer Installed

great real estate development popularly known as Radio City will be equipped throughout with Maxim-Campbell Silencer and Air Filter Units.

Librarian Authors

THERESA HUBBELL (WEST) ELMENDORF was born in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, but is of Yankee stock as both parents were natives of Litchfield County, Connecticut. Her father went west in 1849 to erect and manage a large flouring mill, returning to Litchfield in 1850 for his marriage. The family removed from Pardeeville to Milwaukee in 1861 chiefly for the sake of accessible education for the four children.

The second daughter, the subject of this sketch, graduated from the Milwaukee public schools and from Miss Wheelock's School for Girls. In the Autumn of 1877 she entered the library of the Young Men's Association of Milwaukee, knowing that its transfer to the city, as the nucleus of a new public library, was imminent. The enabling act passed the state legislature early in the Winter of 1878, the city not taking possession until May. During that Winter Miss West kept the library open as a reading room and had leisure to read the 1876 report of the U. S. Bureau of Education, *Public Libraries in the U. S. of America*. The information and stimulus found there was the basis of her future library theory and practice. She was appointed to the new library staff and in 1880 was made deputy librarian, which office she retained until 1892 when she was elected librarian. The four years (1892-1896) of librarianship were specially crowded by activities consequent upon the planning and building of the city's new Library-Museum Building. She acted during this time as secretary of the joint Library-Museum Board.

In the Autumn of 1896 she resigned, upon her marriage to Henry Livingston Elmendorf. They went directly to London, where he became manager of the London office of the Library Bureau, remaining in England until March, 1897. In June, 1897, Mr. Elmendorf became librarian of the newly-established Buffalo Public Library, which office he filled until his death in July, 1906. Mr. Elmendorf was succeeded by Walter Lewis Brown, vice-librarian throughout Mr. Elmendorf's administration, and Mrs. Elmendorf was elected to succeed Mr. Brown. She remained as vice-librarian until September, 1926, when she retired in compliance with the state law.

In Milwaukee and later in Buffalo she has written various pamphlets and magazine articles and edited several selected lists. In 1887 she compiled "Books and Articles on the Labor Question in the Milwaukee Public Li-

brary," and in 1899 a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Gluck Collection of Manuscripts and Autographs," which was published by the Buffalo Public Library. In 1904 she was "editor for selection" of the *A. L. A. Catalog* and in



Mrs. Theresa Hubbell Elmendorf

1912 prepared a paper for the New York State Teachers' Association, "Buffalo's System of Public School and Public Library Cooperation," published by the Library. In 1917 *Poetry, the Complementary Life*, a selection made for the Open Shelf Rooms of the Buffalo Public Library, was published, and in 1921 "The United States," a short reading list of popular books, was printed by the Library and reprinted by the A. L. A. In 1923 the fourth edition of *Class-Room Libraries for Public Schools*, listed by grades with full indexes, was published by the Buffalo Public Library, and in 1928 she prepared the Bibliography for Auslander's and Hill's *Winged Horse*, published by Doubleday, Doran. Her latest publication is a reader's list of *Poetry and Poets* issued in 1931 by the A. L. A.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 1, 1932

Editorial Forum

THIS EQUIPMENT NUMBER of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL varies from its predecessors: it presents innovations. Not novelties, for each author writes out of a broad experience. Here are processes and devices which have been tried and not found wanting. Dr. G. E. Wire is so completely master of the subject he presents that whatever he says is to be taken as authority, just as *The Care and Repair of Books*, by H. M. Lydenberg and John Archer, recently published, is to be accepted. Dr. Wyer's statements are substantiated by over fifty years' research and observation of practical results. During our "cub days," we were privileged to watch his demonstration of the application of "Lucilline" to leather bindings—the most perfect clinic we have ever seen. How sick the books were which he treated! And while the visit was not long enough to observe the recovery of those sloughing covers, the rows and rows of happy, sleek bindings which surrounded Dr. Wire on the shelves of the charming Worcester County Law Library were overwhelming evidence that neither the "Lucelline Process" nor the glowing enthusiasm which he displayed for it were to be ignored—even by cubs! This process was presented in detail in the July, 1928, number of the JOURNAL; in the present article, he compliments that work. We predict that we are offering information which will be a "standard reference" for years to come.

K. B.

MOVING-PICTURE equipment for photographing pages is, of course, not a new idea, except in its everyday application. The Library of Congress has long used it for the duplication of foreign archive materials of which it could not secure copies otherwise, as those who heard Dr.

Thomas P. Martin speak at the Washington, D. C., conference will recall. For this work, a French camera is used. Mr. William E. Henry, Director of Libraries, University of Cincinnati, shows that progress is being made here, as well. It will take a certain amount of enthusiasm from librarians and archivists, we feel, before the fact is accomplished; once the manufacturing companies, with whom Mr. Henry is working, feel that there is demand, the supply will be forthcoming. Mr. Henry's article is prophetic of a new order. We hazard the guess that W. H. Hudson would have real trouble in finding his "quiet corner" in most libraries. Of course, the day and most of the mood of such a charming idea is pretty much past—but quiet still is nice! Why not the Maxim-Campbell Window Silencer which, in addition to providing quiet, filters the air? Never was architectural innovation so active as now. No one can accuse the modern librarian of staying home and drawing plans, alone; rather he dashes about the country, visiting the new buildings, seeing how modern devices work, getting experience from others—and digesting it for his new plant. Here will be something more to see. Remember, today's innovation is tomorrow's custom. By shutting noise out, the librarian finally relegates to the realm of quaint ideas the "quiet corner" of another day. Alec Waugh, we think it is, somewhere near the close of *Myself When Young*, amusingly dilates on the fact that, when money is scarcest, he can always think of the most things to buy. "Aren't we all"? Fine furniture—and the depression! But let us not be hasty; this is a good time for thinking. This isn't the end of the world; there is still tomorrow. If funds aren't available now, they will be later, we predict, in greater plenty. In such times, such institutions as the library find opportunity; their place becomes more firmly fixed in the social scheme, and although they must labor against baffling odds, they will be, through the very nature of their service, victorious. The library is making friends and creating a new kind of goodwill during the present stress. Don't be afraid to think of new things—for tomorrow.

K. B.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED libraries in Ohio are facing a perilous financial situation because of the new Ohio tax law which limits the support of libraries to

an uncertain share of the uncertain tax on intangibles. No funds from this tax will be available until next June or July and the libraries affected must function as best they can on the very limited funds in hand which they may have saved from past economies. In the Cleveland Public Library it has been necessary to seriously curtail the Library's services just at a time when the Library is crowded with readers who never before had so much enforced leisure. Up until 1930 Ohio libraries were safely fortified in their incomes behind a one and a half mill tax authorized by law, which the county budget commission could not decrease. But in 1930 the voters adopted a new tax amendment which upset most of the old levies. This was followed by a complete revision of the tax laws by the General Assembly in 1931, by which it was provided that the revenues for libraries were to come from the taxes on intangibles. The law provides that this tax should be administered by the State Tax Commission at Columbus and not by the county authorities. The approximate returns from this new tax will not be known until May 1. In order to provide necessary funds for the period between January and May the new tax law authorized the library boards to borrow up to one-third of the anticipated receipts for the year. This left the board of the Cleveland Library with a very indefinite source of revenue for the first half of 1932; so indefinite that the banks are extremely reluctant to loan money on such frail guarantees. At the close of 1931 the Cleveland staff totaled 1310 officers and employees. In the process of retrenchment the staff has been reduced to 1250 employees with 288 of this number on part time service. The entire staff, with a few minor exceptions, took a straight 10 per cent cut in salaries and wages. The staff was reduced wherever possible by arranging to have libraries and branches open fewer hours. Six school branches were closed. The monthly purchase of new books was cut two-thirds and the county library staff has been reduced 50 per cent and those retained have been placed on half time with half time pay. By these rigorous methods the budget for the first half year was cut approximately 25 per cent in the operating expenses of the Library. The Cleveland library system is a model public institution and this serious crippling of its services in these days when it is so sorely needed is indeed to be lamented. It is encouraging to see the Cleveland Conference for Educational Cooperation coming so readily to the fore in defense of the Library with the resolutions put forth on February 2. If the members of the Legislature could be made to

see what is happening in libraries today they would certainly not subtract from the incomes of these indispensable institutions.

THE INCOME TAX question in relation to public libraries is indeed a crossword puzzle; no sooner is one puzzle solved than a repetition of the puzzle is presented. The recent letter from A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C., to Robert Shaw, librarian of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Public Library and printed elsewhere in this number definitely solves the question in relation to that Library by exempting the compensation received by employees since they are engaged in "the discharge of a sovereign rather than a proprietary act." Meanwhile in the Free Public Library of Montclair, New Jersey, another stir has been started by the federal tax collector connected with the Newark office of the service. His stand is much like that of the Northampton collector which is to the effect that library work is not essentially a government function. Miss Alta M. Barker, assistant librarian at Montclair, has paid a tax for three years (1928, 1929, and 1930) and Miss Mary Clark received in October of last year a "demand" for delinquent 1930 income tax plus a penalty and interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month, to be paid within ten days or collection would be made with cost "by seizure and sale of property." So far three librarians from this Library have paid income taxes. Is there no way to definitely solve this puzzle once and for all?

PERHAPS book thievery will not seem the satisfactory profession it formerly has with the recent sentencing of Charles J. Romm of Brooklyn, New York to an indeterminate term of not more than three years in the penitentiary for stealing books from Columbia, Harvard, and Dartmouth libraries and the more recent sentence of Clifton Williams of Dedham, Massachusetts, to two years of hard labor for stealing books from the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University. Surely the plan of pasting a label in all the books recovered from Williams at the Widener Library stating that the thief had been sentenced to two years at hard labor should make others hesitate before following in his footsteps.

A. L. A. Conference—New Orleans

New Orleans Travel Notices

FOR THOSE travelling by train on the fare-and-one-half rate identification certificates will be necessary when purchasing ticket. These certificates will be mailed to all members of the A.L.A. for use of themselves and families, in time for use in purchasing tickets. Members of affiliated organizations may obtain their identification certificates from A.L.A. Headquarters on request.

All round-trip fare-and-one-half tickets have a 30-day limit this year, and for the first time a variable direct route may be specified when purchasing ticket, to allow of return a different way. Those desiring to return by other than the so-called direct routes, may, if so specifying when purchasing ticket, route their return in accordance with their wishes by paying $\frac{3}{4}$ of the fare on the going route plus $\frac{3}{4}$ of the fare on the route of the return. The fare-and-one-half tickets will be on sale from April 17 to 27 (dates vary slightly in different localities).

PARTY TRAVEL

New England, North Atlantic and Western parties will spend the day, April 24, together at Chattanooga, leaving by special train in original Pullmans from Chattanooga to New Orleans, leaving Chattanooga at about 7:00 P.M., due in New Orleans at 8:00 A.M., Monday, April 25.

As a variable route returning is permitted this year, it is thought that nearly all from the East will take advantage of it, and route their return tickets probably by way of Atlanta (with trip to Stone Mountain from there), via the Louisville & Nashville, Atlanta & West Point, and Southern Railways to Washington. Thus opportunity will be allowed for stopovers at the interesting Mississippi-Gulf Coast resorts en route.

NEW ENGLAND PARTY

Register with Frederick W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., before April 10, sending him \$22.88 which covers one-half steamer stateroom Boston to New York, Pullman lower New York to New Orleans, and the stopover, sight-seeing and two meals in

See LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, 1932, for details of travel to New Orleans, with round-trip fares and Pullman rates, also for further details of party travel plans and post-conference trips.

Chattanooga. If an upper berth on train is desired send \$19.70. If stateroom on the boat to New York is desired alone, add \$1.50 to the above figures. The party will leave Boston by Eastern S.S. Co. steamer through the Cape Cod Canal, leaving India Wharf, April 22, 5:00 P.M. Party will be transferred in New York to the Pennsylvania Station, leaving with the North Atlantic States party at 11:30 A.M. Going portion of ticket should read Eastern S.S. Co. Boston to New York, Pennsylvania R.R. New York to Washington, Southern Ry. and Norfolk & Western to Chattanooga, and Southern Ry. to New Orleans.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATES PARTY

Register with Franklin H. Price, Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, before April 10, sending payment for pullman space desired (see below) plus \$5.50 for the day in Chattanooga including trips and two meals. Be sure that going portion of ticket is routed over Pennsylvania R.R. New York to Washington, Southern Ry. and Norfolk & Western to Chattanooga, Southern Ry. to New Orleans.

Special pullman cars will be run from New York, April 23, as follows:

TRAVEL NOTICES

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Leave New York, Pennsylvania Station | 11:30 A.M. |
| Newark | 12:50 P.M. |
| North Philadelphia | 1:21 |
| West Philadelphia | 1:32 |
| Baltimore | 3:30 |
| Washington | 4:45 |
| Arrive Chattanooga | April 24, 8:15 A.M. |

| Pullman fares from | Lower | Upper | $\frac{1}{2}$ draw-ingroom | $\frac{1}{2}$ com-partment |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| New York | \$15.88 | \$12.70 | \$18.84 | \$22.38 |
| Philadelphia | 14.75 | 11.80 | 17.34 | 20.88 |
| Baltimore and Washington | 13.25 | 10.60 | 15.67 | 18.63 |

CHICAGO AND CENTRAL UNITED STATES PARTY

Register with John F. Phelan, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, before April 15, sending him the amount of Pullman space desired, plus \$5.50 for the day in Chattanooga including sight-seeing, lunch and dinner there. Be sure the going portion of ticket is routed over Pennsylvania R.R. Chicago to Cincinnati, Southern Ry. Cincinnati to New Orleans. Pullman fares, lower, \$11.38, upper \$9.10.

A special train will leave Chicago on Saturday, April 23, at 2:00 P.M. (Central standard time) via the Pennsylvania R.R. (Canal & Adams St. station), arriving in Cin-

cinnati, O., at 10:00 P. M., and proceeding to Chattanooga via the Southern Railway System. The party will arrive in Chattanooga at 8:00 A. M. Sunday, and breakfast will be served on the train. After spending the day there the party will leave Chattanooga at 7:00 P. M., arriving in New Orleans at 8:00 A. M. Monday morning. Breakfast will be served in the dining car before arrival in New Orleans. The Chattanooga stopover promises to be both interesting and educational, including visits to the principal points of interest during the Civil War—Lookout Mountain, Signal Mountain, Missionary Ridge, with a trip through the beautiful caves of the Lookout Mountain Caverns, lunch at Cavern Castle, and dinner at Signal Mountain Inn, 2000 feet above sea level.

Combined parties leave Chattanooga for New Orleans about 7:00 P. M. April 24.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIPS

Local-committee party, 2-day excursion to the Teche country and Baton Rouge, personally-conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flack. Register with R. J. Usher, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, sending him first payment of \$5.00, before April 20. Total expense \$25.00. Party leaves New Orleans by sleeper Sunday evening, May 1, returning to New Orleans Tuesday, May 3, at 6:30 P. M.

HAVANA, PANAMA CANAL, COSTA RICA

Personally-conducted by John F. Phelan. Register with Mr. Phelan, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago, before April 10, sending a first payment of \$25.00. The trip will not be taken unless at least twenty-five apply for reservations.

This 16-day combination cruise, visiting the most interesting countries bordering the Caribbean, will leave New Orleans Saturday evening, April 30. One day will be spent in Havana on the going trip and three days on the return trip, one day at Cristobal with a visit to the Gatun Locks and Panama City, and two days at Port Limon with a journey across tropical mountains through the banana country to San Jose, 5179 feet above sea level. The trip is scheduled to return to New Orleans on the afternoon of May 16. About \$200.00 (depending on the steamer accommodations desired) will cover all expense, including meals, stateroom, berth, and shore excursions.

From Havana on the return trip those who desire may go by water to New York, spending only one night at Havana, and arriving in New York City Sunday morning, May 15. This alternative plan will not increase the cost of the trip, but would necessitate buying a

round-trip ticket from Chicago to New Orleans and New York to Chicago, on fare-and-one-half basis.

TEXAS-MEXICO PARTY

Personally-conducted by F. W. Faxon. Minimum ten persons. Register with Mr. Faxon, sending first payment of \$25.00, before April 10. Total expense \$230.00, including transportation, Pullman, meals, hotel and sight-seeing. Leave New Orleans Saturday, April 30, 8:45 P. M. May 1, Galveston in the forenoon, with lunch; Houston in the afternoon, with supper. Leave Houston 11:30 P. M. May 2, San Antonio, sight-seeing, barbecue lunch and rodeo. Leave 9:15 P. M. May 3, en route, through Mexico. May 4, arrive Mexico City 7:35 A. M. Headquarters May 5 to 8 Geneve Hotel, Mexico City (mail address). Automobile excursions from Mexico City including Cuernavaca, La Puebla, Pyramids, and Xochimilco, over beautiful mountain passes. May 8, leave Mexico City by sleeper. May 9, en route Mexico. May 10, en route Texas. May 11, due New Orleans 7:40 A. M.

Should any who desire to take with this party the Texas trip only, seeing Houston, Galveston and San Antonio, they will be welcome to register. Total expense, including ticket back to New Orleans, \$60.50, using lower berth, \$1.50 less if upper berth is taken. This includes all expenses from leaving New Orleans up to after lunch at San Antonio May 2. The cost of Pullman lower from San Antonio to New Orleans, \$6.38.

Personal Library Club of Chicago

THE PERSONAL Library Club, 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, is affiliated with the Library Expansion Service. The service consists of installing libraries in universities, churches, Sunday schools, hospitals, and other institutions. The institution furnishes them with a list of the books wanted for their library and this organization conducts a campaign among the members, friends, and alumni for contributions for the purchase of the books wanted. When checks are received, the name of the institution and the name of the donor are stamped in gold on the front cover of each book presented. There is no expense entailed by the institution for the Club bears the entire expense, taking their own cost, expense, stamping, and profit from the difference between the cost and selling price of the books. All books are furnished at selling prices. The Valparaiso, Indiana, University Library is now being installed by The Personal Library Club.

Library Organizations

A. L. A. Executive Board Reports

COMMITTEE ON GUIDE TO HISTORICAL LITERATURE DISCHARGED. (August 28, 1931.)

VOTED, That the Executive Board, on the recommendation of the Committee on Guide to Historical Literature, discharge the Committee and express its appreciation of the satisfactory completion of the Committee's work.

COMMITTEE ON UNION LIST OF SERIALS DISCHARGED. (August 28, 1931.)

VOTED, That the Executive Board discharge the Committee on Union List of Serials in view of the fact that the work of this Committee is being assumed by the Editorial Committee, and that the Board express its thanks to the Committee for the service which it has rendered.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS, STATE AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROJECT.

VOTED, That the following communication from the League of Library Commissions be brought to the attention of the A.L.A. Members of the joint Committee on the Public Administration of Public Libraries:

At the conference of the League of Library Commissions in New Haven, June 19th, the following recommendation was made by the President of the League, Leora J. Lewis,—

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the League of Library Commissions should take the initiative in working out some plan for the handling of extension activities in a state, which can be considered as standard and workable. In four eastern states, a certain public administration bureau has recommended that all library extension agencies be placed under the state department of education. From a western state has come the complaint that because of the number of agencies doing library work, it seems impossible to secure in many states the recognition for library extension work which is needed.

"I recommend that a committee be appointed to work on this matter which will report at a closed session of the League to be held at the mid-year meeting and I further recommend that this committee include Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer of Denver and Miss Sarah Askew of New Jersey.

"Inasmuch as the Committee on Library Extension had already taken the initiative in the matter, it was voted that the recommendation of its president be referred to the incoming Executive Board of the A.L.A. with the request that the League of Library

Commissions and the individual state library agencies be given full opportunity to participate in the study of the reorganization of government as it affects libraries and the determination of the best potential position of the library in the governmental structure and that such investigation be started promptly."

RESOLUTION FROM SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

VOTED, That the following resolution from the Section for Library Work with Children be accepted and placed on file:

"Resolved, That the Section for Library Work with Children register a protest against the authorization by the American Library Association of projects relating to the work with children which have not received the sanction of the Executive Committee of the Section for Library Work with Children; and that copies of this resolution be sent by the retiring secretary of this Section to the members of the American Library Association's Executive Board and Secretary."

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY IN RELATION TO THE CITY MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT. On the recommendation of Paul North Rice and Susan T. Smith the Executive Board, by correspondence had voted to discontinue this Committee in view of the fact that this subject would be covered by the Joint Committee on the Public Administration of Public Libraries. However, as the work of that committee may not get under way for some time, it was

VOTED, That the Committee on the Library in relation to the City Manager Form of Government be discharged and that this subject be referred to the Library Extension Board.

INTERNATIONAL LOANS BETWEEN LIBRARIES. The following recommendation made by W. W. Bishop to the International Committee of the International Federation of Library Association in "International Loans Between Libraries, A Report on American and Canadian Experience," presented at the Cheltenham meeting, August 29-31, 1931, was brought to the attention of the Board for information:

"The writer ventures to recommend to the International Committee that it arrange, if possible, through the League of Nations, to bring to the attention of various governments the fact that a direct service to scholarship and research is afforded by means of loans of books and other material between libraries in different countries. Books sent under the seal of the library and clearly marked 'Inter-Library Loan' should,

it would seem, be permitted to pass international frontiers without question, delay or examination. If it is not possible to secure the assent of governments to this simple device, some steps might be taken to ensure the expeditious handling of books lent from a library of one country to a library of another country when sent by post or through other channels.

"It is quite clear that most libraries in the United States possessing books and manuscripts likely to be of interest to scholars in other countries are prepared to lend as freely as their charters will permit, and to furnish photographic copies at cost in cases in which direct loans seem inadvisable. With the transfer to the United States of many large collections of important and even unique books, and with the extraordinary growth of collections of manuscripts during the last twenty years, it is evident that this subject concerns libraries in both the old and the new worlds. It is probable that the constant cheapening and spread of photographic processes of reproductions may make unnecessary very many inter-library loans. Until, however, the day comes when a complete microphotograph can be obtained in any library of importance, there will be need for the inter-library loan and for betterment in the conditions under which such loans are made."

TRUSTEES OF AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS:
VOTED, That the following persons be elected by the Executive Board as trustees of the American Library in Paris for the coming year:

Dean Frederick W. Beekman
Mr. A. K. Macomber
Mr. Robert E. Olds
Mr. Theodore Rousseau
Mrs. Edith Wharton

PLAN FOR THE PROMOTION OF RESEARCH LIBRARY SERVICE—A PREPARATORY SURVEY. The Board gave careful consideration to the "Plan for the Promotion of Research Library Service—Select Projects for First Attention" and especially to Sub-Project (1) "A Preparatory Survey," page 4, (Exhibit I), prepared by Ernest C. Richardson, Chairman of the Committee on Bibliography.

VOTED, That the Executive Board express appreciation to E. C. Richardson for his interest in the promotion of research library service and for the great amount of thought and labor he has given to this subject, but, that as the Board knows of no source of funds at the present time, the "Plan for the Promotion of Research Library Service," attached to these minutes as Exhibit I, be placed on file until some method of financing it be devised; that the Board invite the Committee on Bibliography to make suggestions as to possible sources of funds.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY
Projects 10 and 11. (Financial
program (a) 2)
SUB-PROJECT (1). A preparatory survey.
\$5,000.

The matter of a Union list of manuscripts throughout the world has been studied for years by various Committees of the American Library Association. Hundreds of collections have been visited. Most of the factors of the project have been tested by actual experiment. Methods have been developed. Lists of collections and of manuscript catalogs have been gathered. No means, however, have been available for this work and in order to organize and extend the preparatory material already gathered and put it in condition for use in the proposed effort to make a Union finding list of half a million titles, a survey by the Chairman is desirable.

This survey proposes:

(1) A study of the statistics as to the extent and nature of the problem: The number and character of existing collections and of the manuscripts contained in them, the relative proportion of manuscripts before and after the invention of printing, the relative proportion of Eastern and Western, Greek and Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Sanskrit, etc.

(2) A printed tabulated statement of the number of collections and of the manuscripts contained in them.

(3) A printed check list of printed catalogs of manuscripts.

(4) A Union list of catalogs in American libraries.

(5) A small demonstration experiment covering a few thousand titles drawn both from printed catalogs and from local written catalogs, as basis for operation of the proposed larger demonstration experiment with Roman and then Italian libraries.

TRUSTEE OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS TO SUCCEED

MR. WOODRUFF. (December 15, 1931.)

VOTED, That the Executive Board appoint Eugene M. Stevens of Chicago Trustee of the A.L.A. Endowment Funds to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of George Woodruff, the term of this appointment to end with the election by the Association of a successor to Mr. Woodruff for the term expiring in 1934.

PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH.

The establishment of advanced graduate library schools and of *The Library Quarterly*, the gradually increasing interest of the library profession in research as indicated by publications, discussions at meetings and in other ways, and particularly the statement of "Fields and Functions of the American Li-

brary Association" have suggested that the A.L.A. should give further attention to this general problem.

At a meeting of the Advisory Group on Library Fellowship Grants with representatives of the graduate library schools and of the Board of Education for Librarianship several months ago, it was suggested that the A.L.A. might well have a committee on research which would consider and recommend research projects, propose the financing of certain projects, pass on suggestions to the graduate library schools and in other ways foster and develop interest in research.

In the concrete program suggested for the use of future A.L.A. funds an item has been tentatively set aside for exploratory studies, the implication being that some exploratory studies would be followed by thorough investigations.

VOTED, That a Preliminary Committee on Research, Studies, Surveys and Special Projects be appointed; that the duties of this Committee be to consider the desirability of a permanent A.L.A. committee, to recommend subjects for research, studies, surveys, special projects and cooperative bibliographies, to suggest the type of person who should be included in its membership, its functions and its methods of operation, if such a permanent committee be appointed, and to report to the Executive Board, and possibly to the Council, at New Orleans in April, or at Chicago in December.

It was also

VOTED, That the following be invited to serve as the Preliminary Committee on Research, Studies, Surveys and Special Projects:

Sidney B. Mitchell, Chairman
George F. Bowerman
Harold F. Brigham
Carleton B. Joeckel
Charles H. Brown
Adam Strohm
H. M. Lydenberg
Douglas Waples
C. C. Williamson
Louis R. Wilson
Eleanor M. Witmer
P. L. Windsor

MELVIL DEWEY.

VOTED, That a telegram of sympathy from the Executive Board be sent to Mrs. Dewey on the death of her husband.

VOTE OF THANKS FOR GRANT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

VOTED, That the Executive Board ex-

tend to the Carnegie Corporation, on behalf of the officers and members of the American Library Association, its thanks for the grant which the Corporation has made for scholarships and fellowships for 1932-33.

CONTINUATION OF THE WORK OF PLACING D. C. NUMBERS ON L. C. CARDS. The consensus of opinion of the members of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification seems to be that the usefulness of this work is sufficient to warrant its continuance at the end of the initial three year period, but that the libraries concerned should be asked whether they want the work continued and whether they will support it. The proposals of the Committee regarding the financing of the work—that a certain per cent should be added to the L. C. card bills of the libraries using the D. C. classification or that a percentage increase be made for all L. C. cards—were discussed, and it was

VOTED, That the continuation of the work of placing Decimal Classification numbers on Library of Congress cards be referred to the Secretary, the Chairman of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification and David J. Haykin with the suggestion that the libraries concerned be consulted for their opinions as to the usefulness of the work and the best method of financing on the basis of two or three alternative possibilities.

THE PROPOSAL FOR THE PUBLICATION OF BOOKS IN DEMAND BY LIBRARIES BUT WHICH ARE NOW OUT OF PRINT AND THE PROPOSAL WHEREBY A PUBLISHER MAY OBTAIN IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION THE ADVICE OF LIBRARIANS AS TO WHETHER A CERTAIN BOOK WOULD FILL A NEED were considered by the Board and the following action voted:

VOTED, That Carl L. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Book Buying, be asked to consider the several aspects of these two proposals, solicit the advice of the President and H. M. Lydenberg, to consult the Secretary and the Editor of A.L.A. publications and to make new recommendations.

INTERNATIONAL FEATURES OF 1933 CONFERENCE. The Secretary commented on the results of the conference with W. W. Bishop, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, President Rathbone and Charles B. Shaw, Chairman of the Editorial Committee. He stated that Arthur E. Bostwick has agreed to edit a book on the status of the popular library movement in various countries of the world, and that C. Seymour Thompson has

consented to prepare a summary of library progress in the United States during the past century.

A COLLEGE LIBRARY ADVISORY BOARD was appointed by the Executive Board at the Midwinter meeting, the first duty of this Board being to prepare for Council approval a statement on College library services which might be handled at A.L.A. Headquarters, the statement to be based on one prepared by Frances L. Goodrich—and approved by the Executive Board—when Mr. Goodrich was Chairman of the College and Reference Section. It was

VOTED, That the College Library Advisory Board consist of:

Donald B. Gilchrist (for five years),
chairman
William W. Bishop (for one year)
Fanny Borden (for two years)
Charles H. Brown (for three years)
Julian S. Fowler (for four years)

PROPOSAL FOR AWARDS FOR BEST ADULT FICTION AND NON-FICTION. This proposal to establish through the A.L.A. an adult award for the best fiction and non-fiction published each year had been submitted to the Officers of the Lending Section, who agreed with Miss Vosper, Editor of the *Booklist*, that it is almost impossible to select one outstanding book each year. The members of the Board concurred.

PLACE OF 1932 AND 1933 MIDWINTER CONFERENCES. The suggestion that the Midwinter Conferences be held in some other city than Chicago was considered in relation to the 1933 Chicago Annual Conference, and it was

VOTED, That the 1932 Midwinter Conference be held in Chicago.

REQUEST FOR THE EXHIBIT OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ON DISPLAY AT INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Geneva, Switzerland. This exhibit was prepared by the Committee on Library Work with Children and has been on display at the International Bureau of Education in Geneva during and since the 1929 Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, with the understanding that it would be left at the Bureau temporarily but that in the meantime it would be available for exhibit in some other part of the world if called for by us. The International Bureau of Education now asks that the exhibit be permanently assigned to the Bureau, to form a part of the exhibit of children's books from about twenty-seven other countries.

VOTED, That the request from the International Bureau of Education that the A.L.A. exhibit of children's books be as-

signed permanently to the Bureau be approved.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND OVER-SUPPLY IN THE LIBRARY PROFESSION. The following resolution approved by the Committee on Salaries at its meeting on December 29, 1931, was read:

RESOLVED, That whereas the present economic depression has affected the library profession causing unemployment, salary decreases and radical cuts in budgets in many instances, the A.L.A. Committee on Salaries recommend to the Executive Board that an investigation be made to determine what, if any relief measures, loan funds, etc., should be adopted to alleviate distress among the members of the profession.

The Secretary stated that a number of cases of unemployment where the individual was at the end of his resources had come to the attention of the A.L.A. Personnel Division although there were no accurate records as to the number in need, their requirements, etc. The Board discussed this question, and the question of over-supply of librarians, which had been referred to it by the Council, and considered what other professional organizations, such as the Engineering Societies Employment Service, were doing. It was the sentiment of the Board that special effort should be made to assist in placing these individuals and it was suggested that when the Headquarters staff learns of a case where immediate relief is needed, a letter be sent to twenty or thirty of the larger libraries, not mentioning the name of the person but giving his qualifications, and asking if the library can place him.

VOTED, That the Headquarters staff be requested to assemble information about librarians who are out of employment and in actual need and to make a report to the Executive Board if sufficient information is available to justify such a report. It was also

VOTED, That the question of over-supply of librarians, raised at the Council meeting on December 30, 1931, and referred to the Executive Board be brought to the attention of the Board of Education for Librarianship with a request for a report.

RECOMMENDATION FROM COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL LIBRARIES. The Committee on School Libraries at its meeting December 29, 1931, approved the following recommendations:

This Committee recommends that the Executive Board of the A.L.A. request the U. S. Office of Education to carry,

through its library division, a school library advisory service pending the development of the revised program of the A.L.A.

VOTED, That the recommendation from the Committee on School Libraries be received and referred to the Secretary with the request that he discuss the matter with Commissioner Cooper of the U. S. Office of Education.

PROPOSED A.L.A. DEPARTMENT FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN. In view of the fact that a proposed Department for Library Work with Children In and Out of School was included in the program for the Association approved by the Council at the mid-winter meeting, the Board

VOTED to appoint a temporary committee to consider the set-up of a Board or Committee which should serve in an advisory capacity to the proposed department, and which should adequately represent the several highly specialized fields within the scope of such a department. In order that the temporary committee might be able to meet before the New Orleans Conference the Board appointed the following personnel:

Grace D. Rose, Chairman
Anne Carroll Moore
Mary S. Wilkinson
Mabel Williams
Eleanor M. Witmer

PROPOSAL THAT THE A.L.A. HEADQUARTERS ACT AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR QUESTIONNAIRES. The Board gave consideration to the question brought up by L. T. Ibbotson, Librarian of the University of Maine, in a letter dated October 7, 1931, as to whether A.L.A. Headquarters should have a copy of every library questionnaire before it is issued, the thought being that Headquarters could furnish much of the information desired and thus cut down the number of questionnaires to librarians. As this did not seem to be feasible at the present time the Board took no action.

Three New Maps Ready

FOR NEARLY three years two members of the Enoch Pratt Free Library staff, Baltimore, Maryland, have been busy, mostly on their own personal spare time, in preparing data for a historical picture map of Maryland. These data were then embodied in pictorial form by Mr. Edwin B. Tunis, the well-known Baltimore artist, and the map is now ready, beautifully lithographed in five colors. Its size is 28 by 40 inches and the price is \$2.50 for

a plain paper edition, \$3.50 for a cloth mounted edition. This is the only complete map of Maryland that has ever been made and more than 300 people in Maryland have had a hand in the making of it. The net income from the sale of this map will be used for the Local History Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library; no individual connected with the library derives any revenue from the map or its preparation.

THE WOOLSTON Book Company, Byard Lane, Nottingham, England, has recently published an outline Map of the World with Decimal Classification Numbers and a map of the British Isles with the countries classified under the Dewey system. The Map of the World is outlined in blue and lettered in black and that of the British Isles is outlined in red, and lettered in red. Both sell for 5/- each.

New Buildings

THE JOHN LIEB Memorial Rooms in the College Library of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, were opened February 11th. At this time there was also presented to the College Library a collection of books, reproductions of documents, and other papers relating to the life and works of Leonardo da Vinci, a library collected by the late Mr. John Lieb.

HARPER HALL, the Administration and Library building of Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California, was dedicated on February 19th.

Reed Library Receives Collection

A COLLECTION of books from the library of Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett has been recently received by the Reed College Library at Portland, Oregon. The group, valued at several hundred dollars, included work done by well known private presses, as well as volumes from larger publishing houses. The collection included pamphlets from the Doves Press, set up by Cobden-Sanderson, a pioneer in the private press movement during the nineteenth century, a copy of the 1793 edition of John Gay's *Fables*, the *Faerie Queene* illustrated the Walter Crane, and several volumes showing etchings from the original plates of such artists as Whistler and Legroz.

Book Reviews

Opinions on Library Work

THE EXPERIENCE of thirty-four years of active service in libraries and close association with progressive librarians is winnowed in the collected papers of William E. Henry, recently published by the Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School, of which Mr. Henry is dean emeritus. The volume is entitled *My Own Opinions Upon Libraries and Librarianship* and is issued in an edition of 500 numbered and signed copies, with a tipped-in photograph of the author. Ten of the thirty papers (twenty-eight without the "Appendix of Egotism," which is made up of tributes and autobiographical material, and the whimsical pyramid showing "The Composite Character and Life History of a Librarian") were first printed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. The majority of the others made their first appearance in *Libraries*.

Nearly every phase of librarianship is touched upon in these papers. The earlier ones are often prophetic in tone, showing Mr. Henry in advance of his time and always ready with fearless, good-humored comment, whether speaking his mind on inadequate conference programs, the need of guarding the profession from unfit candidates, or the "late lamented 'enlarged program,' [which] came and enthused and vexed and annoyed us and passed to its eternal reward and left upon the American mind and upon the library mind, scarcely a trace on the former and hardly a scar on the latter." His chief interests are, naturally enough, the college library and training for librarianship, but he also discusses the duties of trustees, the relation of libraries to schools, military training camps and libraries, the salary question, and the type of education needed for a business librarian.

Mr. Henry's "Seven Year Unit Biography" begins with his birth in 1857. His first contact with library work is shown in the period beginning with 1892, in which year he took his master's degree at Indiana University. He was elected State Librarian of Indiana in 1897 and held the post until 1906, when he resigned to accept the librarianship of the University of Washington at Seattle. The Library School was organized in 1913. He

became Librarian Emeritus in 1929 and Dean Emeritus on June 30, 1931.

Readings in Library Methods

ARTICLES AND EXTRACTS relating to library practice and endeavor first published in various library periodicals—chiefly THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, which furnishes the largest number, eighty-six in all—have been reprinted in a useful compendium compiled by Louis D. Arnett, librarian of the University of West Virginia, and Ethel T. Arnett.¹

The articles selected relate chiefly to approved methods of library practice, in the words of the Preface. When excerpts rather than the complete text are used, the parts have been arranged so that the main ideas are presented in logical order. The book also purposes to give some information in regard to the history and development of libraries. A rather large proportion of the articles and extracts date from the earlier years of the present century.

The joining of the parts has been done smoothly, and the reader is given a connected account of the chief tenets and practice, past and present, of librarians in regard to reference work, classification and cataloging, book selection and purchase, library binding, library administration and types of libraries, and library buildings.

It seems odd to find no index in a book of this character. The topical Table of Contents hardly takes its place. The year of a given volume of a library periodical is usually included, but quite as often not. It would be especially useful in such a notation as the following: "Billings, John S. The card catalogue of a great public library. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 26: 377-383. Dr. Billings was formerly librarian of the New York Public Library." The student coming fresh to library school may know that Dr. Billings died in 1913, but it seems unlikely. The book was printed in Germany, which may account for several typographical errors and misspelled proper names. William H. Glasson, p. 198, is William H. Claxson (correctly) on page 6, and in the same section on book reviews Mary H. Kinkaid appears as Klinkaid (p. 202).

Henry, William E. *My Own Opinions Upon Libraries and Librarianship*. Orders should be sent to J. Ronald Todd, University of Washington Library, Seattle, Wash.

¹Arnett, L. D., and Ethel T. Arnett. *Readings in Library Methods*. New York: G. E. Stechert and Co., 1931. cl. 547p. \$3.50.

School Library News

Santa Catalina Island Library

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, lying parallel to the western mainland, thirty miles off shore, offers to the high school librarian an especially attractive field. Though one may be cut off somewhat from theatres, concerts and formal entertainment, still if one has the eye for it, there is much to see and do. One has both mountains and the sea. The island beaches offer examples of shell and sea life that one could find only by travelling up and down the whole coast of California. If one's interest lies in plant life there is much that is familiar. There is also the charm of the unexpected; for the island has many plants peculiar to itself, differing widely from the mainland. On an early morning hike, hundreds of quails greet one. One may see mocking birds, ravens, perhaps an eagle and a meadow lark, mountain goats, and rarely an island fox. For one who loves the out-of-doors this is an ideal spot.

The village of Avalon with its independent city government has a permanent population of about two thousand. The homes are clustered on the flats and against the hills surrounding the lovely Avalon Bay. Up the main street from the bay, through a small park and around the shoulder of a hill one finds the first glimpse of the school. Standing in a canyon half a mile from the village, the elementary school, the high school, the gymnasium, the shop, and the open air amphitheater rest between towering hills, away from all traffic and noise.

The library, the most attractive room in the high school, looks out against a screen of cotoneaster, lantana, poinsettia, and cactus. Humming birds fly in and out of the windows, busy with projects of their own. Now and then a pheasant or a mackaw pays a social call. A collection of twenty-five hundred books serves the junior and senior high school. A very few, perhaps three hundred books are all there are for the first six grades. From a professional point of view the situation is not only unique but free from monotony. As the school is small, a total enrollment of about four hundred and forty children, the librarian cares for the entire personnel, teachers and pupils from kindergarten through senior high school. Two hours of the morning are given over to the elementary school. One morning

a week lessons in the use of the library are given to the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. The other mornings are spent in free reading, reading supplementary material for classroom work or in reference work. The kindergarten and the first three grades keep the few books for them in their respective rooms. Only rarely do they as a class visit the library.

The junior and senior high school classes are following the contract plan of study this year. This entails constant use of the library every recitation period. Pupils are doing research work for individual contracts. Some very fine contracts have been turned in, showing resourcefulness and broad use of materials.

The Long Beach Public Library has been most generous in loaning material for the teachers. There is also a branch of the Los Angeles County Free Library used by teachers and students. From every angle the work is not only interesting but distinctly challenging.

A Faculty Fiction Library

THE WESTERN High School Library at Baltimore, Maryland, makes a point of having some special feature during Book Week in November. One year, the Art Department collaborated by having the students make posters from publishers' colophons. These posters were 12 x 14 inches and were very attractive. So much so, that after "Book Week" was over, they were left on the wall, adding very much to the beauty and charm of the Reading Room. A Faculty Fiction Library has been started, and now contains nearly 100 books. Each teacher gives one modern novel to the library, and has the privilege of borrowing all the books for the price of one. This Library is very popular in our Faculty.

Subscription Prices To Canada

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES ON THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Publishers' Weekly*, which had to be advanced to meet the special prepaid Customs duties which the publishers were obliged to pay under the new Canadian tariff provisions, are now changed to the old rate, so far as these subscriptions relate to public libraries, universities, college and school libraries or any incorporated medical, law, literary, scientific or art association or society.

Small Libraries

A Live Registration File

IT HAPPENS not infrequently that the librarian in one of the long established libraries suddenly discovers that her registration file has outstripped the population of her community, and that she has more borrowers of her books than there are people. This is more apt to happen in the smaller place, where the registration has been allowed to run indefinitely, and where the library staff knows its clientele so well that no one realizes that the registration file has long since ceased to tell an accurate story. When such conditions arise, a complete re-registration is imperative. If there has been an active registration from three to six months previous to the re-registration, a certain date should be decided upon, and all people who have become borrowers within six months should be automatically registered and given new numbers, but all others should be required to re-register as they come for books.

Registration periods vary with localities and conditions, but three years is the average time limit for a library card, and every application and borrower's card should be marked distinctly with the expiration date. In a complete re-registration, it is well to begin again with number one. If, however, the numbers are run in blocks with some arbitrary symbol used to indicate a series of numbers, it is possible to avoid the use of more than four figures, even with a fairly large registration, and the expiring cards are much more easily caught. Cards should always be withdrawn, when people move away from a community, and the same rule applies, of course, in the case of a death. After a new registration has been completed, registration can be carried on continuously, and a live file of borrowers will result.

—*Michigan Library Bulletin*

Standards in Selecting Fiction

SOME IMPORTANT characteristics of the best fiction are as follows:

(1) It is written in good English, suitable to the life depicted, with good taste and restraint in choice of language and the situations depicted.

(2) The theme, or dominant idea is one worth weaving a story about, having in it a deep rooted universal appeal.

(3) It depicts experiences of life worthwhile for others to enter into vicariously such as romance, adventure, sacrifice, daring, success. Whatever this is, it is a fine type.

(4) It is conducive to the enlargement of one's understanding and sympathy for people and the conditions under which they live, and helps one to appreciate them in their struggle for life and happiness.

(5) It is stimulating to right thinking and action.

(6) It satisfies natural desires and curiosities in a normal, wholesome way.

(7) The author is sincere in his attempt to amuse or to entertain, to provoke thought, to give expression to an artistic theory, etc.

(8) It is aesthetically satisfying.

(9) It does not confuse a philosophy of life with a psychological theory.

(10) The line between right and wrong is clear cut and distinct, or there is called forth a judgment on the part of the reader when issues are blurred.

Excerpts from a paper by Mary E. Silverthorn, librarian of the Butman-Fish Library, Saginaw, Michigan, read at the district round table held June 3, 1931, at Cadillac, Michigan.

Touch Life At Many Points

"BUT WE MUST get outside our profession, even if we have to fight for this broader outlook and against the demands and encroachments of our own work and its environment.

"Force yourself to touch life at many points. Take pains to make and keep non-library friends. For joy reading choose the subjects you know little or nothing about. Be broader than your business. Overflow the banks of your profession. Have 'hobbies' and ride them hard. Read from the Book of Nature and the Book of Life as well as from library books. And if through doing some or all of these things you manage to 'see things whole,' you will see a new significance in your work, will discover a new belief in it, a greater love and zest for it."

—JAMES INGERSOLL WYER

The March Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

March 2-4

- Blunden, Edmund. POEMS: 1914-30.
Harper. \$3.
Church, Frederic C. POLITICS AND PERSECUTION IN THE TIME OF CALVIN.
Columbia Univ. Press.
Dobrée, Bonamy. Ed. THE LETTERS OF LORD CHESTERFIELD.
Consists of six volumes. Viking. \$50.
d'Orliac, Jehanne. FRANCIS I: PRINCE OF THE RENAISSANCE.
A life-sized portrait of the Renaissance Prince.
Lippincott. \$3.50.
Emerton, Ephraim. LETTERS OF POPE GREGORY VII.
Columbia Univ.
Peterson, Houston. HUXLEY: PROPHET OF SCIENCE.
Longmans.

March 10-11

- Acheson, Edward. PASSWORD TO PARIS.
Unique book of information for those of moderate means who want to really savor Paris.
Morrow. \$2.50.
Griffith, Walter and Paris, Mrs. John W. Editors. THE GARDEN BOOK OF VERSE.
Anthology is divided into two parts—American gardens, and gardens abroad. Morrow. \$2.50.
Hogue, Wayman. BACK YONDER.
An Ozark chronicle. Minton. \$3.

March 16-18

- Adamic, Louis. LAUGHING IN THE JUNGLE.
Personal story of an immigrant in America.
Harper. \$3.
Chapman, Arthur. THE PONY EXPRESS.
Historically accurate account. Putnam. \$3.50.
Foraker, Julia B. I WOULD LIVE IT AGAIN.
Memories of many administrations. Harper. \$3.50.
Leonard, Jonathan Norton. THE TRAGEDY OF HENRY FORD.
Biography. Putnam. \$3.50.
Belloc, Hilaire. A HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
Vol. IV: The transformation of England, 1525-1612. Putnam. \$4.
Cannon, Carl L. Ed. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI FRONTIER.
First four volumes in a series of reprints of Western Americana, with the general title. The second four will be out in the fall. Princeton Univ.
Noyes, George R. MASTERPIECES OF THE RUSSIAN DRAMA.
Appleton. \$7.50.

- Schultze-Pfaelzer, Gerhard. HINDENBURG.
Peace-war-aftermath. Putnam. \$5.

March 31

- Hodgins, Eric and Magoun, Alexander. BEHEMOTH.
The story of power. Doubleday. \$3.50.
Huddleston, Sisley. CAPTAIN'S TABLE.
A transatlantic log. Lippincott. \$2.50.
Phillips, Henry Albert. MEET THE JAPANESE.
Daily life in Japan. Lippincott. \$3.

During March

- Albertson, Charles Carroll. LYRA MYSTICA.
An anthology of mystical verse. Macmillan. \$4.
Bell, Clive. AN ACCOUNT OF FRENCH PAINTINGS.
Critical and historical essay on French painting. Harcourt. \$2.75.
Brown, Sterling A. SOUTHERN ROAD.
A book of poems portraying Negro folk characters. Harcourt. \$2.
Clark, Barrett H. WORLD DRAMA.
A 2 vol. anthology. Appleton. \$4. per vol.
Coffin, Robert P. Tristram. THE YOKE OF THUNDER.
Poetry. Macmillan. \$1.50.
Drinkwater, John. THE EIGHTEEN-SIXTIES.
Essays. Macmillan. \$3.50.
Fletcher, Ifan Kyrle. RONALD FIRBANK.
A memoir. Brentano's. \$2.50.
Frank, Glenn. THUNDER AND DAWN.
America's appointment with destiny; studies in the outlook for Western civilization. Macmillan. \$4.
Haserot, Francis. ESSAYS IN THE LOGIC OF BEING.
Macmillan. \$4.
Henderson, Archibald. BERNARD SHAW, PLAYBOY AND PROPHET.
Life and letters. Appleton. \$7.50.
Ladas, Stephen P. THE EXCHANGE OF MINORITIES.
Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey. Macmillan.
Lattimore, Owen. MANCHURIA, CRADLE OF CONFLICT.
Macmillan. \$4.
Levin, Shmarya. THE ARENA.
Background is Russia of the Czars. Harcourt. \$3.50.
Miller, Mary Britton. WITHOUT SANCTUARY.
Poetry. Macmillan. \$1.50.
Neumann, Robert. PASSION: SIX LITERARY MARRIAGES.
Background and married life of Shelley, Strindberg, Dostoevsky, Goethe, Byron, and Balzac. Harcourt. \$2.50.
Newman, E. M. SEEING LONDON.
Funk & Wagnalls. \$5.

- Potts, Abbie Findlay. **KINDRED.**
A poem based upon memories and legends.
Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Shaw, Bernard. **WHAT I REALLY WROTE ABOUT THE WAR.**
Brentano's. \$3.75.
- Thomas, Lowell and Schoonmaker, Frank. **SPAIN.**
The first of a series of handbooks for American tourists. Simon. \$2.50.
- Welzl, Jan. **THIRTY YEARS IN THE GOLDEN NORTH.**
Life in the Arctic. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

March 1-3

- Lewisohn, Ludwig. **EXPRESSION IN AMERICA.**
Harper. \$4.
- Mallory, Walter H. **POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD, 1932.**
Information essential to an intelligent understanding of world events from day to day.
Harper. \$2.50.
- Shoffner, Charles P. **THE BIRD BOOK.**
Stokes. \$2.
- Van Es, L. **PRINCIPLES OF ANIMAL HYGIENE AND PREVENTIVE VETERINARY MEDICINE.**
Wiley.

March 10-11

- Blanchan, Neltje. **THE BIRD BOOK.**
Bird neighbors and birds that hunt and are hunted. Doubleday. \$5.
- Brown, C. Emerson. **MY ANIMAL FRIENDS.**
Doubleday. \$3.50.
- Daglish, Eric Fitch. **HOW TO SEE BIRDS.**
Practical information and true stories of all countries. Morrow. \$1.50.
- Gibson, Walter B. **HOUDINI'S MAGIC.**
The master magician's own tricks. Harcourt. \$3.
- Justin, J. D. **EARTHWORK DAM PROJECTS.**
Investigation, analysis, design and construction of earth dams. Wiley.
- Thorne, Diana. **YOUR DOGS AND MINE.**
Canine portraits by an artist famous for her dog pictures. Minton. \$5.

March 15

- Eaton, T. H. **COLLEGE TEACHING.**
Discussion of college teaching methods. Wiley.
- Emich, F. **MICROCHEMICAL PRACTICE.**
Careful analysis of chemical microscopy. Wiley.

March 18-25

- Ehrenfeld, Louis. **THE STORY OF COMMON THINGS.**
Story of chemistry in the common things of life. Minton. \$2.50.
- Thomson, J. Arthur. **THE OUTLINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.**
Putnam. \$5.

During March

- Addams, Jane. **THE EXCELLENT BECOMES THE PERMANENT.**
A reply to the oft-repeated question, "What

- is your attitude toward the future life?" Macmillan. \$2.
- Barnes, Harry Elmer. **CAN MAN BE CIVILIZED?**
Brentano's. \$3.
- Bone, David W. **CAPSTAN BARS.**
Chanties as they were actually sung on the wind-jammers of the old days. Harcourt. \$2.50.
- Briffault, Robert. **BREAKDOWN.**
The passing of traditional civilization. Brentano's. \$2.50.
- Bury, J. B. **THE IDEA OF PROGRESS.**
New American edition. Macmillan. \$2.50.
- Farrington, Edward I. **THE BACK YARD GARDEN.**
How to use every inch of available space to produce food and flowers. Stratford. \$1.50.
- Hale, William Harlan. **CHALLENGE TO DEFEAT.**
Modern man in Goethe's world and Spengler's century. Harcourt. \$3.
- Hocking, W. E. **THE SPIRIT OF WORLD POLITICS.**
A search in the near East for principles of world order. Macmillan. \$5.
- Hodges, George. **THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**
Its faith and order. Macmillan. \$2.
- Hoxie, George L. **MEN, MONEY, AND MERGERS.**
Analysis of the chain of events that, based upon natural human instincts, must inevitably be followed by depressions. Macmillan. \$2.50.
- Kennedy, W. P. M. **SOME ASPECTS OF THE THEORIES AND WORKINGS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.**
Contrasts between the Canadian and the United States constitutional systems. Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Leech, Harper. **PARADOX OF PLENTY.**
Author builds book on thesis that this is not a depression but a mishandling of the greatest era of plenty the world has ever known. Whittlesey. \$2.50.
- Leon, M. **THE COMEDY OF PHILOSOPHY.**
All the systems of philosophy from the early days to our present time. Stratford. \$2.
- Lockwood, Charles D. **PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGICAL NURSING.**
Deals with principles rather than technique. Macmillan. \$3.
- MacMunn, Sir George. **THE RELIGIOUS AND HIDDEN CULTS OF INDIA.**
By an English military officer, thoroughly acquainted with India. Macmillan. \$5.
- Marett, R. R. **FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY IN PRIMITIVE RELIGION.**
Macmillan. \$2.50.
- Ryder, Walter S. **MEN AND RELIGION.**
Stratford. \$2.
- Snow, Elliot, and Gosnell, H. Allen. **ON THE DECKS OF OLD IRONSIDES.**
The exploits of a famous ship. Macmillan. \$5.
- Taft, Henry W. **JAPAN AND AMERICA.**
A journey and a political survey. Macmillan. \$3.
- Taylor, Henry Osborn. **FACT, THE ROMANCE OF MIND.**
Philosophy. Macmillan. \$2.50.

- Thom, Douglas A. **NORMAL YOUTH AND ITS EVERYDAY PROBLEMS.**
Appleton. \$2.50.
- Thomas, Norman. **AS I SEE IT.**
Present issues discussed. Macmillan. \$2.
- Von Kuehlmann, Richard. **THOUGHTS ON GERMANY.**
A view of Germany by a German. Macmillan. \$3.
- Westermarck, Edward. **ETHICAL RELATIVITY.**
Harcourt. \$3.75.
- Zuckermann, S. **SOCIAL LIFE OF APES AND MONKEYS.**
Harcourt. \$4.

Book Club Selections

Book League of America

- THE CLAIRVOYANT.** By Ernst Lothar. *H. C. Kinsey.*
The story of a big simple German lad who possessed a true gift of second-sight.

Book-of-the-Month Club

- AND LIFE GOES ON.** By Vicki Baum.
Doubleday.
This new book has the same idea as *Grand Hotel*, but with a very different setting.

Junior Literary Guild

- CLEAR TRACK AHEAD (Primary Group).** By Henry B. Lent. *Macmillan.*
A new book by the author of *Diggers and Builders*.

- ART FOR CHILDREN (Intermediate Group).** By Ana M. Berry. *Rudge.*

- Many reproductions of world masterpieces.
FELITA (Older Girls). By Chesley Kahmann.
Doubleday.

- The story of an independent young Porto Rican girl.
YOUNG FU (Older Boys). By Elizabeth Foreman Lewis. *Winston.*

The vivid story of a Chinese boy.

Literary Guild

- WAY OF THE LANCER.** By Richard Bole-slavski. *Bobbs-Merrill.*
What happened to a man when the world collapsed about him.

Religious Book Club

- JONATHAN EDWARDS.** By A. C. McGiffert.
Harper.

Scientific Book Club

- THE LAST CRUISE OF THE CARNEGIE.** By J. H. Paul. *Wilkins & Wilkins.*

Selected Fiction

March 2-4

- Lowenthal, Marvin, Trans. **MEMOIRS OF GLÜCKEL OF HAMELN (1646-1719).**
Story of a Jewish woman's life told for her children. Harper. \$3.50.

- McKay, Claude. **GINGERTOWN.**

From Harlem to Jamaica—stories of Negro life. Harper. \$2.50.

- Powys, T. F. **UNCLAY.**

Death falls in love with the very woman he has been sent to dispatch. Viking. \$2.50.

March 10

- Passos, John Dos. 1919.

A saga or poetic chronicle of our time. Harcourt. \$2.50.

- Shute, Nevil. **LONELY ROAD.**

A modern novel on the King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid theme, set in present-day England. Morrow. \$2.

- White, Stewart Edward. **THE LONG RIFLE.**
Doubleday. \$2.50.

March 16-18

- O'Faolain, Seán. **MIDSUMMER NIGHT MADNESS.**

Short stories. Viking. \$2.50.

- Rea, Lorna. **THE HAPPY PRISONER.**

Author of *Six Mrs. Greenes*. Harper. \$2.

- Terhune, Albert Payson. **THE WAY OF A DOG.**

Further adventures of Gray Dawn and some others. Harper. \$2.

March 31

- Peterkin, Julia. **BRIGHT SKIN.**

Novel contrasting Harlem with the world of the plantations. Bobbs-Merrill.

During March

- Miln, Louise Jordan. **ANN ZU-ZAN.**

Chinese love story. Stokes. \$2.

- Powys, John Cowper. **A GLASTONBURY ROMANCE.**

The life of a particular spot upon the earth's surface. Simon. \$3.75.

Chinese Library In Need

THE PROVINCIAL library at Changsha was one of the many public buildings destroyed during the occupation of the region by the Communists. Recently plans have been begun for the re-establishment of the library. Chinese publishers have agreed to give publications and others are cooperating to put the library on its feet. Contributions of books, particularly in the fields of education or the social sciences, are earnestly solicited. Any libraries having duplicates or other volumes which they are willing to donate to the library at Changsha are urged to send them to the Smithsonian Institution, International Exchanges, Washington, D. C.

Packages should be legibly marked for the Provincial Library, Changsha, China. A letter should also be written to the Institution stating by what route the consignment is being shipped and the number of boxes or parcels comprising the shipment. The name of the consignee, Francis S. Hutchins, treasurer of Yale in China, Changsha, China, should be mentioned.

In The Library World

Ohio Libraries Left Without Income

BETWEEN ONE AND TWO hundred public libraries in Ohio, of which the Cleveland Public Library is one, are left with no income for nearly half of 1932, and with great uncertainty as to the amount of income for the remainder of this year, and thereafter.

The revision of the tax laws, at the last legislative session, changed the source of support for these libraries from the tax on real estate to the new tax on intangibles. The first half year's returns on this tax will not be known until after May 10th, on which date the county auditor's reports are due at the office of the State Auditor. The total receipts for the State are then to be computed, and finally distributed proportionately for the various purposes stipulated in this law, which include, in addition to public libraries, certain municipal and school funds, park and sanitary districts.

The committee of the Legislature which drafted the new law attempted to prevent this hiatus for the libraries in two ways. The first was by not specifically repealing the old law, thus allowing the levy to be made as heretofore, with the hope that advances could be made from the real estate tax until the tax on intangibles is available. The Attorney General has now ruled, however, that this can be done.

The second way was by borrowing funds, and a provision was written into the law permitting the borrowing, for six months, of not to exceed one-third of the estimated receipts. Our lawmakers could not then foresee the unprecedented financial conditions of the present year, which make the borrowing of money by public institutions quite impossible in most, if not all, parts of the State.

The Cleveland Public Library, which shows the proud record of having lived always within its income, has now only the savings in its operating balance and a branch building fund (also saved through years of careful budgeting), as available resources until June or July; these amount to just about half of its budget for the corresponding months of last year.

The drastic cuts in staff and services which are resulting come at a time when all library facilities are needed more than ever before. The home circulation of books last year was over 10,000,000 volumes and nearly 9,000,000

visits for reading and reference in the Library were recorded. The Library has given important aid with employment problems and with the general morale.

All other public libraries in Cuyahoga County, including the County Library, which the Cleveland Public Library operates under contract, are affected by this change in the law.

This new tax law is a tentative one, either to be confirmed as a permanent law or modified at the next session of the Legislature, and the future of our public libraries is at stake.

—LINDA A. EASTMAN.

Cleveland Conference Adopts Resolution

THE FOLLOWING Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Cleveland Conference for Educational Cooperation at its meeting held Tuesday, February 2, 1932.

WHEREAS, it has been reported in the public press that various services of The Cleveland Public Library have been curtailed and that possibly further curtailment may be necessary for fear that the revenues which will become available under the new Ohio Intangible Tax Law for the use of the Library may prove inadequate; and

WHEREAS, such Intangible Tax Law provides the only source of public funds for the operation of the Library as well as one of the sources for the Public Schools and the municipality; and

WHEREAS, The Cleveland Public Library system is the product of half a century of devoted effort on the part of those who have acted and are now serving as Trustees, officers and staff and with the unfailing support of the people of Cleveland has rendered to the entire community a service of ever increasing value until it is universally recognized as one of the most effective public library systems in the entire world; and

WHEREAS, any impairment of the function of the Public Library at any time would be a serious blow to the entire educational fabric of this community; and

WHEREAS, the present wide-spread condition of unemployment has vastly increased the demands made upon the Library and has at the same time brought an opportunity to be of lasting service to thousands by providing educational and cultural occupation at a

time when enforced idleness threatens to destroy morale, a service that with the general shortening of working hours in industry will be needed long after the present period of readjustment shall have been passed, and

WHEREAS, the members of The Cleveland Conference for Educational Cooperation, as the executive heads of other educational institutions, know the additional strain imposed at this time upon all organizations that are serving the public in an educational way and believe that if the facts as to the special needs and opportunities of such institution can be made known to the public the funds required will be forthcoming; and

WHEREAS, it is the belief of the members of this Conference that more and more persons in this community are realizing that the present economic crisis imposes new standards of civic duty and that they stand ready to respond thereto when proper appeal is made; and

WHEREAS, what has already been accomplished through the cooperation of the public press in inducing the prompt payment of general taxes so as to help in the providing of food, clothing and shelter to thousands of our fellow citizens affords an indication of what may be done through an appeal to the civic conscience;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That this Conference suggest to the Cleveland Public Library Board, the Board of Education and to the other public authorities who will participate in the funds ultimately to be realized from the new Ohio Intangible Tax Law,—

(a) That in connection with the sending out of blanks in the near future, means be found to direct the special attention of the tax payers to the purposes for which the proceeds of this tax will be used, to urge them to file returns as promptly as possible.

(b) That all possible steps be taken to make the proceeds of said tax on intangibles available to the institutions dependent thereon at the earliest moment practicable.

2. That because of the close contact which the members of this Conference have with the Cleveland Public Library which almost daily brings to them convincing proof of the immeasurable value of its services to this entire community, we especially urge that any proposed curtailment thereof be made only after the most careful study and only if, when and as financial stringency shall make this imperative.

3. That a copy of those resolutions be sent to the Library Board, Board of Education, County Auditor, Auditor of State, Governor of the State, and the public press.

Federal Income Tax Decision

THE FOLLOWING letter from the Treasury Department, which outlines its decision upon the Federal Income Tax in its relation to the employees of free public libraries, was recently received by Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Free Public Library:

Your letter of May 8, 1931, in regard to the taxability under the Federal income tax laws of the compensation received by employees of the Free Public Library of Worcester, Massachusetts, has received the careful consideration of this Department.

You are advised that in accordance with the provisions of article 643 of Regulations 74, promulgated under the Revenue Act of 1928, compensation for services rendered which is received by an individual from a State or a political subdivision thereof must be included in gross income unless such compensation was received by him as an officer of the State or political subdivision engaged in the discharge of an essential governmental function.

It is apparent that the regulations of the Department recognize the distinction between essential government functions of the State or municipality on the one hand and its proprietary or private activities on the other as determining the question of the taxability of compensation received by employees of a State or municipality and hold that the implied exemption from Federal taxation applies to compensation of employees engaged in the former activities and does not apply to compensation of employees engaged in the latter activities.

It is a well recognized duty of the State to establish and maintain at expense of the taxpayers a system of education, and in the opinion of this Department the establishment and maintenance of libraries are essential to the proper discharge of this duty. It is, therefore, held that where a State or a political subdivision thereof, either directly or through a board of trustees controlled by the State or political subdivision, operates a library for the use of the public it is engaged in the discharge of a sovereign rather than a proprietary act. Accordingly, the compensation received by the employees of the Free Public Library of Worcester, Massachusetts is held to be exempt from Federal income tax.

Respectfully,

A. W. MELLON,

Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Columbia Receives Rare Music MSS.

THE REMAINDER of the music library of the late Anton Seidl, former conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been presented by Mrs. Seidl to Columbia University. This gift will complete the Seidl collection in the Columbia Department of Music.

Schedule of Radio Broadcast

ASPECTS OF THE DEPRESSION NEW SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

8:30-8:45 P. M., E.S.T.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Our Social Responsibilities | March |
| WALTON H. HAMILTON | 19 |
| <i>Professor of Law, Yale University</i> | |
| American Standards | March |
| FRANCES PERKINS | 26 |
| <i>New York State Industrial Commissioner</i> | |
| Social Insurance | April |
| PAUL H. DOUGLAS | 2 |
| <i>Professor of Industrial Relations, University of Chicago</i> | |
| Unemployment Insurance | April |
| JOHN R. COMMONS | 9 |
| <i>Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin</i> | |
| Land Utilization | April |
| M. L. WILSON | 16 |
| <i>Professor of Economics, Montana State College</i> | |
| Agricultural Stabilization Through Cooperation | April |
| CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN | 23 |
| <i>Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin</i> | |
| Technology and Big Business | April |
| HARLOW S. PERSON | 30 |
| <i>Director, Taylor Society</i> | |
| Trends Towards Concentration | May |
| HARRY W. LAIDLER | 7 |
| <i>Director, League for Industrial Democracy</i> | |
| Credit as a Social Instrument | May |
| HAROLD REED | 14 |
| <i>Professor of Economics, Cornell University</i> | |
| Closing Address | May |
| FELIX MORLEY | 21 |
| <i>The Brookings Institution</i> | |

PSYCHOLOGY TODAY PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION

8:45-9:00 P. M., E.S.T.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Psychology of Reading | March |
| CHARLES H. JUDD | 19 |
| <i>Professor of Education, University of Chicago</i> | |
| Difficulties in Learning | March |
| WALTER F. DEARBORN | 26 |
| <i>Professor of Education, Harvard University</i> | |
| The Bases of Learning | April |
| FRANK N. FREEMAN | 2 |
| <i>Professor of Educational Psychology, University of Chicago</i> | |
| Psychology of Musical Skills | April |
| CARL E. SEASHORE | 9 |
| <i>Professor of Psychology, University of Iowa</i> | |
| Individual Differences: Their Measurement and Significance | April |
| V. A. C. HENMON | 16 |
| <i>Professor of Psychology, University of Wisconsin</i> | |

Reading Machine Invented

VOLUMES OF 100,000 words printed on a small strip of paper that can be sold at five cents a copy are possible as a result of the invention of a reading machine by Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired. A printer will turn out 10,000 volumes at \$557, the price actually quoted to the Admiral as stated in the *Milwaukee Journal* for December 15, 1931. An edition of 20,000 copies of a 100,000 word book could be turned out at four cents a volume which could be mailed to any part of the United States or Great Britain for two cents. The reading machine would cost about \$1. It is held on the nose like a lorgnette and the reader scans the tiny pages with one eye. A thumb screw revolves each page into view. When the entire strip of 25,000 words has passed through the reading machine it is turned over and the second 25,000 words is read from the back of the sheet.

Widener Library Book Thief Sentenced

CLIFTON WILLIAMS of Dedham, Massachusetts, who used the Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University, for the supposed purposes of preparing himself to be a professor and stole a considerable number of books from the general or departmental collections, was scheduled for trial in November. His trial, however, did not come to trial until January 25th. He then pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years at hard labor. He did not testify, and his attorney pleaded for leniency, but the judge was not willing to mitigate the sentence. Alfred C. Potter, librarian of the Harvard College Library, states that there is absolutely no connection between this case and the thefts by the New York crowd. The following label is now being put in all the books recovered from Williams.

**This book was stolen from
Harvard College Library.
It was later recovered.
The thief was sentenced to
two years at hard labor.
1932**

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

AMERICANA

John Carter Brown Library. *Bibliotheca Americana; catalogue of the library*. v. 3 [1659-1674]. Providence, R. I.: The Library, Brown University, 1931. bds. 310 p. 8°. v. 1 (2 pts.): to 1569; 1570-1599 (1919-21). v. 2 (2 pts.): 1600-1634; 1634-1658 (1922-23).

ART—FRENCH

French art: books in the Bristol public libraries. [Bristol: Pub. Libraries, 1932]. pap. 16 p.

DIRECTORIES

Directories, 1930-1931. N. Y.: Public Affairs Information Service, 11 West 40th St., 1931. pap. 15 p. 50 c.

Foreign directories. Comp. by O. N. Kolquist. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commercial Intelligence Division, 1931. pap. 62 p. Gratis. *[Mc]

Trade directories for first purchase. N. Y.: Spec. Lib. Assoc., 1931. pap. 7 p. 50 c.

ENGINEERING

Bibliography of management literature. N. Y.: Amer. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, 1931. pap. 142 p. \$2.

FINANCE

Handbook of commercial and financial services. N. Y.: Spec. Lib. Assoc., 1931. pap. 92 p. \$2.

FLOOR COVERINGS

Notes on floor coverings; a reading list with notes on the history of floor coverings. . . . Newark, N. J.: Pub. Library, 1931. pap. 10 c.

LIBRARIES

Current library literature, 1929-1930; a subject index to library material recorded in those two years. N. Y.: R. R. Bowker Co., 1931. pap. 41 p. 50 c. Extracted from THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

NEWSPAPER INDEXES

Morgenbladet's register; indeks til begivenheter og hendelser. 1930. Aargang I. Oslo: Johansen & Nielsen, 1931. cl. 404 p. kr. 25.

PERIODICALS—BIBLIOGRAPHIC

Index bibliographicus; weltliste laufender bibliographischer zeitschriften. 2. Auflage. Herausgegeben von Marcel Godet & Joris Vorstius. [At head of title: Völkerbund. Internationales Institut für Geistige Zusammenarbeit in Paris.] Berlin und Leipzig: W. de Gruyter, 1931. 420p. pap., Rm.15; cl., Rm.16.

Title and headings also in French: Société des Nations, etc.

PRICES

U. S. Department of Commerce. *Index of commercial and economic publications currently received in libraries of the Department of commerce which contain current commodity prices*. Comp. by E. M. Carmack. Wash., D. C.: Supt. of Docs., 1931. pap. 320 p. \$1.10.

RAILROADS

Peddie, R. A. *Railway Literature, 1556-1830*. Lond., Grafton, 1931. cl. 79 p. 10s.6d.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library. Sources: [Lc] Library of Congress card; [Mc] Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents.

Special Libraries News Notes

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE on Municipal Documents of the Civic-Social Group of Special Libraries Association is engaged in preparing a "Basic List of Municipal Documents." They are convinced this is a much-needed tool which all public libraries are sure to find useful. It may be off the press ready for distribution in late February or early March.

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES Association is issuing monthly an *Associate Members Bulletin* which is a four-page reprint from *Special Libraries*, edited for this class of membership.

THE IMPORTANCE of knowing where certain information can be obtained is a recognized factor in the development of business. Here and there have been scattered references to the growth in business print. The booklet, *BUSINESS INFORMATION AND ITS SOURCES* recently published by the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, assembles information along these lines and is a guide to its use. Trade magazines, the federal publications relating to business, and to trade directories, to trade associations, the use of magazines in business, and similar material are listed and described in its pages. Material included in the issues of *BUSINESS LITERATURE* for 1930-31 has been assembled, revised and enlarged to include in one volume guides to the various types of media to which the active, forward-looking business man must refer in the course of time.

AS LONG as the supply lasts, reprints of the "List of Selected Material on Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance," appearing in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, November, 1931, may be obtained without charge from the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin.

Note of Correction

THE PICTURE which purports to be the Amherst College Library at the time of Mr. Dewey's graduation, on page 147 of the Supplement to the February 1st issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, is in reality the President's House. The photograph from which this half-tone cut was made contained both the old Library and the President's House and the later was unfortunately taken out for reproduction by mistake.

Among Librarians

Necrology

FRANCES S. BOSTWICK, for the last fifty-seven years an assistant at the Montague Street Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, died on January 30, 1932.

LOUISE K. HOPE, for more than thirty years a member of the staff of the Trenton, N. J., Public Library, died on January 28, 1932.

JOSEPH SHERIDAN, librarian of the *Akron-Beacon Journal* and chairman of the Newspaper Group of Special Libraries Association, died very suddenly on January 16.

EDITH STEWART, an assistant in the Lunt Library at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., died on January 5, 1932.

Appointments

JOSEPH IBBOTSON, Columbia '30, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Colby College Library, Waterville, Maine.

HARRIET C. ROGERS, Columbia '29, has been appointed librarian of the Museum Library at Cooper Union, New York City.

JUNE SOUTHWORTH, Columbia '30, is an assistant cataloger in the Ohio University Library, Athens, Ohio.

ROBINSON SPENCER, a member of the University of Rochester Library staff, has recently been elected librarian of the Willamette University Library, Salem, Oregon and will take up his duties the first of April.

WINIFRED WENNERSTROM, Albany '21, has been appointed librarian of the Flagler Memorial Library, Miami, Florida.

SYBIL C. SCHUETTE, Wisconsin '15, assistant librarian, Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis., was elected librarian in October to succeed Miss Deborah B. Martin whose death occurred in September.

Married

RUTH S. BATDORFF, Pittsburgh '29, and Rev. Paul B. Lucas were married June 17, 1931. Rev. and Mrs. Lucas are now living in Chambersburg, Pa.

DOROTHY G. BEYER, Pittsburgh '29, and E. Morton Miller were married August 5, 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are now living in Coral Gables, Florida.

NANCY BOYD, Pittsburgh '26, has resigned her position as head of the Children's Department

of the Birmingham Public Library to be married to Charles Howard Mooney of Birmingham.

HARRIET BURY, in charge of the Hospital Library of the University of Michigan, was married to Wayne Smith on September 12.

MARY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, Pittsburgh '28, and Edward Arthur McCarthy were married September 1, 1931. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are now living in Avalon, Pa.

LEONA CARBECK, Michigan '30, assistant in the Catalog Department of the University of Michigan Library, was married on January 1 to O. Arnold Norman, formerly of the Circulation Department of the same library but now in business in Detroit.

HARRIET FORD, Columbia '29, was married to Mr. Ervin J. Griswold of Washington, D. C., December 30, 1931.

ELMER L. HALLAN, Michigan '29, senior assistant in the Order Department of the University of Michigan, was married on December 28, 1931 to Leonora Marie Anderson.

ALFREDA C. HANDKE, Pittsburgh '29, was married to Herbert W. Boldman, December 26, 1931.

EULIN P. KLYVER, Columbia '29, was married to John R. Hobbie on December 19, 1931. Mrs. Hobbie is the librarian of Skidmore College. Her address is 160 Phylla St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MARION W. REDWAY, Albany '23, was married to John G. Lutz in New York City on October 23, 1931.

LOUIS SHORES, Columbia '28, librarian of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was married to Geraldine Urist on November 19, 1931.

ANNE A. STEPT, Pittsburgh '31, was married January 1, 1932, to Maurice Quint. Mr. and Mrs. Quint will make their home in Boston, Mass.

H. ANNA VAN VICKLE, Columbia '30, was married to Burl Emery Taylor on December 4, 1931. Her address is 3010 East Central Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

ELIZABETH CLAIRE WAGNER, Pittsburgh '30, and Glenn Marcus Schlegel were married December 12, 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Schlegel are now living in Pittsburgh, Pa.

JEAN WHITMAN, Washington '28, has resigned as librarian of the Municipal Library of Nanaimo, B. C., and was married to Herbert A. Haley of Vancouver. She is succeeded by Jean E. Stewart of the Kitsilano Branch of the Vancouver Public Library.

Opportunities For Librarians

Library school, normal, and university graduate, seven years in public, special, and university libraries, wishes opening in public or educational library in Eastern Mid-Southern city. C10.

Librarian with seven years' experience would like a position in or near Chicago. Especially interested in reference or children's work. C11.

College and library school graduate with five years' experience as librarian in town of 14,000 and two years as assistant in college library desires change of position. C12.

Bibliographical assistant, university graduate, two years' library training, experienced special and public libraries, secretarial, editorial, statistical and research work, wants position in New York or suburb. B13.

Free

THE JOHN CRERAR Library, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., will distribute gratis Number 17 of its series of Reference Lists, an alphabetical index to the imperial folio edition (1827-1838) of Audubon's *Birds of America*. Communication is invited from libraries and private owners of copies.

THE FOLLOWING list of magazines are available to librarians for transportation charges. Apply to Librarian, Independent School District No. 35, Buhl, Minnesota.

UNBOUND MAGAZINES

Outlook: June 16, 1920 to June 30, 1920; July 21, 1920 to Aug. 4, 1920; Aug. 25, 1920; Sept. 15, 1920; Sept. 29, 1920; Oct. 20, 1920 to Oct. 27, 1920; Nov. 10, 1920 to Dec. 1, 1920; Dec. 15, 1920; Dec. 29, 1920; Jan. 12, 1921; Mar. 23, 1921; Apr. 6, 1921; Apr. 20, 1921 to June 1, 1921; June 15, 1921 to July 27, 1921; Aug. 10, 1921; Sept. 7, 1921 to Sept. 28, 1921; Oct. 12, 1921 to Nov. 9, 1921; Dec. 21, 1921; Jan. 17, 1923; Feb. 21, 1923; Mar. 7, 1923; Mar. 21, 1923 to Mar. 28, 1923; Apr. 11, 1923 to Apr. 25, 1923; May 2, 1923 to June 13, 1923; June 23, 1923; June 27, 1923 to Dec. 1923; Jan. 1, 1919 to Jan. 8, 1919; Jan. 29, 1919 to Mar. 12, 1919; Mar. 26, 1919 to Apr. 30, 1919; May 14, 1919 to May 21, 1919; June 25, 1919; July 16, 1919 to Sept. 3, 1919; Sept. 17, 1919 to Oct. 1, 1919; Dec. 10, 1919; Dec. 31, 1919; Jan. 14, 1920 to Mar. 17, 1920; Mar. 31, 1920 to Apr. 28, 1920; May 12, 1920 to June 9, 1920.

World's Work: Jan. 1921 to May 1921; Nov. 1921 to Dec. 1921.

BOUND MAGAZINES

American Review of Reviews: Volumes 38-44, Vol. 53; *Craftsman*: Volumes 17-20, Vols. 22-26; *Current Opinion*: Volumes 54-60; *Literary Digest*: Volumes 43-48, Vol. 50; *Outlook*: Volumes 99-112; *School Arts Book*: Volumes 10-11; *Scientific American*: Volumes 106-114; *World's Work*: Volumes 23-31.

The Calendar Of Events

March 4-5, 1932—New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

March 12—New Jersey School Librarians' Association, Lawrenceville, N. J.

March 18-19—Florida Library Association, annual meeting at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

April 25-30, 1932—American Library Association annual meeting at Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

May 9-11—California Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, California.

June 13-17—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

June 27-July 2—New England States and New Jersey, joint meeting at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H.

October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

New Bulletin For Staff

NEWS NOTES, the Texas Library Association's official bulletin, formerly edited by the president of the association, will now be in charge of an editorial committee appointed by the president. The present staff is: Editor-in-chief, Miss Louise Franklin, Reference Librarian, Houston Public Library, Houston, Texas; Assistants, Miss Ethel Simmons, Librarian, Waco Public Library, Waco, Texas; Miss Elizabeth H. Kelly, Children's Librarian, El Paso Public Library, El Paso, Texas; Miss Mary Buffum, Librarian, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

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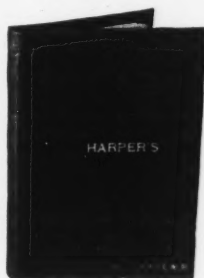


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CURRENT

This list presents a cumulation into one alphabet of the subject index to articles in library periodicals and cognate material as recorded in the **LIBRARY JOURNAL** during 1929 and 1930, under the heading "Current Library Literature." Beginning with the issue for January 15, 1930, the scope of the list was expanded to allow for the inclusion of annotations to and excerpts from the indexed material. Entries for 1929 have been annotated for the purposes of the present list.

LIBRARY

The subject headings, when possible follow those in H. G. T. Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1927), to which the monthly lists in the **LIBRARY JOURNAL** form a continuing supplement. A cumulation of the unannotated lists published in the **LIBRARY JOURNAL** during 1927 may be found in the **AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY SUPPLEMENT 1928** (R. R. Bowker Co., 1928, p. 201-211). It is planned to issue annotated lists similar to the present bibliography at regular intervals.

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1929-1930

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